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CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS (M.O.H.)  
JOINT COMMITTEE



Annual Report Of The Medical Officer Of Health  
for the year  
**1969**

Thornbury Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Dursley Rural District

Stroud Urban District

Stroud Rural District



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THE CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS  
(MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH)  
JOINT COMMITTEE.

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Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. P. E. Parker.

Clerk:

J. L. Judd, Esq., D.P.A.

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Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1969.

Last year I considered the underlying cause of some of the social ills that affect the young and the old in modern society as a result of failure in basic human relationships. This year, I propose to look at some of the environmental problems that have arisen during the year.

Firstly, perhaps the members will welcome the increase in the number of warden-supported housing schemes for the elderly. Plans to provide more small flats which can be available for either young couples or elderly people are also desirable. Young married couples still have to serve far too long an apprenticeship in rooms, or with their in-laws, or in caravans before they finally find suitable accommodation of their own in which to develop the full structure of their new family unit.

Atmospheric pollution as a threat to health was highlighted at the end of the year by the incident which occurred at Severnside. There was an accidental escape of arsenic to the atmosphere in solution which spread further than was at first thought. The full extent of this spread was not realized until some neighbouring cattle died, following which detailed examination showed the possible spread of arsenic for some two or three miles downwind from the factory. Fortunately, however, there was no evidence of any human ill health as a result of the incident. Arising out of discussions following this, a closer liaison between the local authority and the factory has emerged, and I am pleased to report now that any untoward incidents that are likely to affect the local population are reported to the Council's Health Department. In most cases, this helps us to reassure any concern that arises locally, but it would also enable us to take appropriate action should this be required as a result of any incident.

Monitoring of the atmosphere for sulphur dioxide and smoke continues to be carried out in the various districts, as far as Stroud, Thornbury and Dursley are concerned, and the relevant figures are included in the report. From these it is seen that on the whole we have a very clean atmosphere, but there are certain problems with regard to atmospheric pollution of a local nature that call for increasing activity, not only because of the danger that pollution may increase as time and industrialisation goes on, but also because people demand a higher standard of environmental cleanliness now than they have been accustomed to expect in the past.

Brucellosis. The incidence of brucellosis among humans is very difficult to determine and although we know that a large number of cases occur among veterinary officers and people who constantly handle cattle, as it is not notifiable it is difficult to be certain how many cases actually occur in the general public. Estimates from the Public Health Laboratories, however, set the figure at about 1,000 cases per annum in the country as a whole as a conservative estimate. The spread of the disease from animals to humans probably occurs in two ways, either it is contracted by handling an infected animal, and this is how the majority of veterinary officers become infected, and farmers also, or it can be contracted by drinking infected milk. The control of milk in this area is largely in the hands of the County Public



Health Inspectors, who work in this respect in close collaboration with the District Medical Officers, who share their responsibility. Details of the sampling and the results are given in the table at the end of this introduction. Pasteurisation of the milk, of course, renders it entirely safe; therefore, we are primarily concerned with producer/retailers who may be selling raw milk direct to the public, and with holiday farms where people may stay and be tempted to drink raw milk. Through the R.D.Cs. Association, and the County Councils' Association as well, pressure is being brought on the Ministry to make brucellosis notifiable in human beings, to prevent by further means the sale of infected milk, and to expedite the National Eradication Scheme for brucellosis.

Farm Dwellings. In the Division as a whole, I notice that in the years between 1962 and 1969, there has been a reduction in the number of dwellings listed as farms of 141. Whether all the accompanying agricultural land of 141 farms has been lost to agriculture is perhaps questionable, but it does perhaps give some indication that urbanisation is taking its toll of the land in this Division, and that fewer people are making their living from agriculture than in the past. One can hope perhaps that this trend will not continue, but that the rising population can be housed within the perimeter of existing towns and areas of urbanisation, where there is still land under-used.

Noise. I am very pleased to point out the useful step that Stroud R.D.C. Health Department have taken in acquiring the necessary instruments for the measuring of noise. Noise is a form of pollution that knows no boundaries, and very easily causes annoyance and ill-health. The processes of industry and of transport are inherently noisy, and unless a Public Health Department is equipped with modern technicological knowledge and equipment, it is not in a position to argue the case with industry about the adoption of the best practicable means to suppress a noise nuisance. I think it is essential if we are to preserve our environment that we become more critical of noise, and more insistent upon its suppression. The laying down of permitted noise standards should, in the future, perhaps be part of a planning approval, just as much as visual amenities with regard to new buildings are incorporated in any consent.

The environmental harm that we do ourselves is still very apparent, and the lung cancer figures locally reflect the general upward trend, as the accompanying graph shows. However, we should not be concerned only about lung cancer and the consequence of smoking, but realize that heart disease and chronic bronchitis, which both take a considerable toll of the health of the public, are directly contributed to by smoking, and, in particular, smoking cigarettes.

Berkeley Hospital. The Maternity Unit was moved to a temporary accommodation during the year, and while operating from the temporary quarters suffered an outbreak of pemphigus amongst the babies in the Spring, which necessitated a short closure to disinfect the premises. Following re-opening, however, after a few months the cases tended to recur, and the Unit was once more closed for a more extensive repair and disinfection. By November, the Unit was ready for re-opening, with a slight reduction in beds, but a considerable improvement as regards possibility of controlling infection.



By the end of the year, the question of whether there should be a General Practitioner Maternity Unit in Berkeley at all was being resolved, and plans prepared for comprehensive redevelopment of a modern Maternity Unit in the older premises upstairs. The Investigation of the outbreak of pemphigus at Berkeley involved collaboration between all branches of the Health Service in that the laboratory work was carried out largely by the Hospital Laboratory at Southmead; the General Practitioners in the area co-operated with regard to the investigation of patients who had been discharged, and investigation of staff, while the general swabbing and epidemiology was carried out by myself and the local Health Visitor. Altogether, some 140 swabs were examined, and, where appropriate, treatment was given to eradicate the infection. Since re-opening in the Autumn no further problems have arisen, I am very glad to say, which speaks very highly for the quality of care and nursing attention that is provided at the Berkeley Hospital, even in the existing temporary unit where cross-infection is more difficult to prevent without the most scrupulous attention to detail. The district owes a debt of gratitude to Matron and her Staff for the painstaking way they have carried out their duties.

#### Berkeley and Oldbury Nuclear Power Station Liaison Committees.

During the year, the Committees met twice and noted that all the reports on the Power Stations showed the inherent safety of the modern Nuclear Power Station. A proposal was put to the Committee that the Committees could with advantage perhaps now meet only once a year, as most of the other Liaison Committees in the country do. Some further discussion took place on this point, although it seems probable that next year the Committee will only meet once a year. I think in this context one should realize that one of the functions of this Committee is to reassure the public of the safety of the Power Stations, and also that local people have a means of finding out what is planned and what is being done in this very new industry. In this context, it seems to me that perhaps we are doing the general public a service in reassuring them by meeting less frequently, as the very fact of not requiring such frequent meetings should demonstrate clearly the essential safety of these Stations.

The general health of the Division has on the whole been good throughout the year. Apart from the very sudden outbreak of influenza at the end of the year, no unusual infectious diseases have occurred. The list of notifiable disease has been altered this year to include infective hepatitis among other things, malaria, and also to exclude erysipelas and pneumonia. Notification, however, still follows the principle of keeping the Medical Officer informed of infectious disease in his environment to arm him with information necessary should any particular action be required in this context. It is perhaps open to question whether notification should continue to be confined only to infectious diseases. Much of the function of preventive medicine is to-day moving over into the realms of Health Education, and here we are concerned with trying to prevent the diseases which are caused by faulty living habits, by genetic faults, and by chronic degenerative disease. To combat these conditions we have to explain to people the nature of the condition, show them how perhaps some of them could be prevented altogether, or at least reduced in severity, and thirdly, help people to live with their disabilities. These are the



functions of health education, but, to carry them out, we need far more information about the incidence of this type of condition, and also people's attitude to these diseases.

The services we provide for old people also cannot be separated from health education because old people need to be kept informed of the services available, but also to be encouraged to make use of the service, and this depends upon their attitude of mind towards health and disease. It may be, therefore, that in the future, the Medical Officer should call for notification about the degenerative diseases so that their incidence can be established about people living alone and about those who though entitled to a service, do not make use of it. The services for the elderly in the Division grow steadily, and we now have several Frail Elderly Clubs, and we have Luncheons Clubs developed for people who perhaps would otherwise not get out and meet their friends under convivial surroundings. This is all valuable help which is all the more welcome because it involves people helping other people, and the growth of a warm community spirit. In providing these services for the elderly, the Women's Royal Voluntary Service play a very important part not only in providing Meals on Wheels, but also in running Luncheon Clubs, but even more important than this is perhaps the development of a visiting service so that we can be sure no one is left in need of services through lack of contact.

This, of course, brings us back once more to the underlying theme of Health Education for the elderly, that we must learn, all of us, to grow old without growing lonely, and that just as growing up is a process of widening our relationships and forming new personal relationships with a wider circle of friends, so we must see to it that growing old does not involve the breaking of too many ties of friendship and fellowship. This often needs a very conscious effort on the part of the ageing person, and a different attitude towards ageing that one finds so often existing. Let us hope that as people grow old they can say:- "Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be, the last for which the first was made", rather than:- "My way of life is fallen in the sere the yellow leaf, and that which should accompany old age, as love, honour, obedience and troops of friends, I must not look to have".

In conclusion, may I thank all the Councils and Chairmen for their kindness to me and their constant support throughout the year. I would also like to thank the Officers in all the Public Health Departments who have contributed so much to this Report, and also to the making of the work in the Public Health Department this year such an enjoyable and happy exercise in collaboration for the good of all.

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.

Medical Officer of Health

Old Town Hall,  
The Shambles,  
STROUD, Glos.

Brucellosis and routine sampling of untreated milk from farms.

	Routine M.R.T.		Follow-up					
	+	+ -	Individual Cows	Group	Bulk	M.R.T.		Infected Cows
						+	+	
<u>Thornbury R.D.C.</u>								
Total number of routine Untreated milk samples taken ..... 69								
<u>Details of M.R.T. positives:</u>								
Farm A. (Bed and Breakfast)	1		33			3	2	1
" B. (Bed and Breakfast) *	1		51			10	4	4
" C. (Camping site use) *	1		19			3	2	
" D. (Followup of new cows)	-		3		1	-	-	
" E. (Bed and Breakfast)	1		9			1		1 x
" F. {	-	1	16		1	1	1	-
					1	-	-	
" G. {	1	-	-		1	-	-	
		1			2	-	-	-
<u>Dursley R.D.C.</u>								
Total number of routine Untreated milk samples taken ..... 33								
<u>Details of M.R.T. Positives:</u>								
Farm A. (Bed and Breakfast)	2		58			11	3	-
<u>Stroud R.D.C.</u>								
Total number of routine Untreated milk samples taken ..... 58								
<u>Details of M.R.T. positives:</u>								
Farm A.	-	1	13			1		1
" B.	-	1	17			1	1	-
" C.	3	3	63		1	5	2	1
" D.	3	2	22		1	3	2	-
<u>Stroud U.D.C.</u>								
Total number of routine Untreated milk samples taken ..... 8								
<u>Details of M.R.T. positives:</u>								
Farm A.								
Follow-up from 1968.	-		8	8	2	-	-	
1969 {	1		38			2		1
					3	-	-	

\* Denotes: Ceased to supply own milk for Bed and Breakfast, or Campers.  
x Cow removed from herd.





# NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM LUNG AND BRONCHIAL CANCER OVER THE PAST DECADE.

- LEGEND:
- ▲ ... Central Area.
  - ... Thornbury.
  - ... Dursley.
  - × ... Stroud Rural.
  - ⊙ ... Nailsworth.
  - △ ... Stroud Urban.

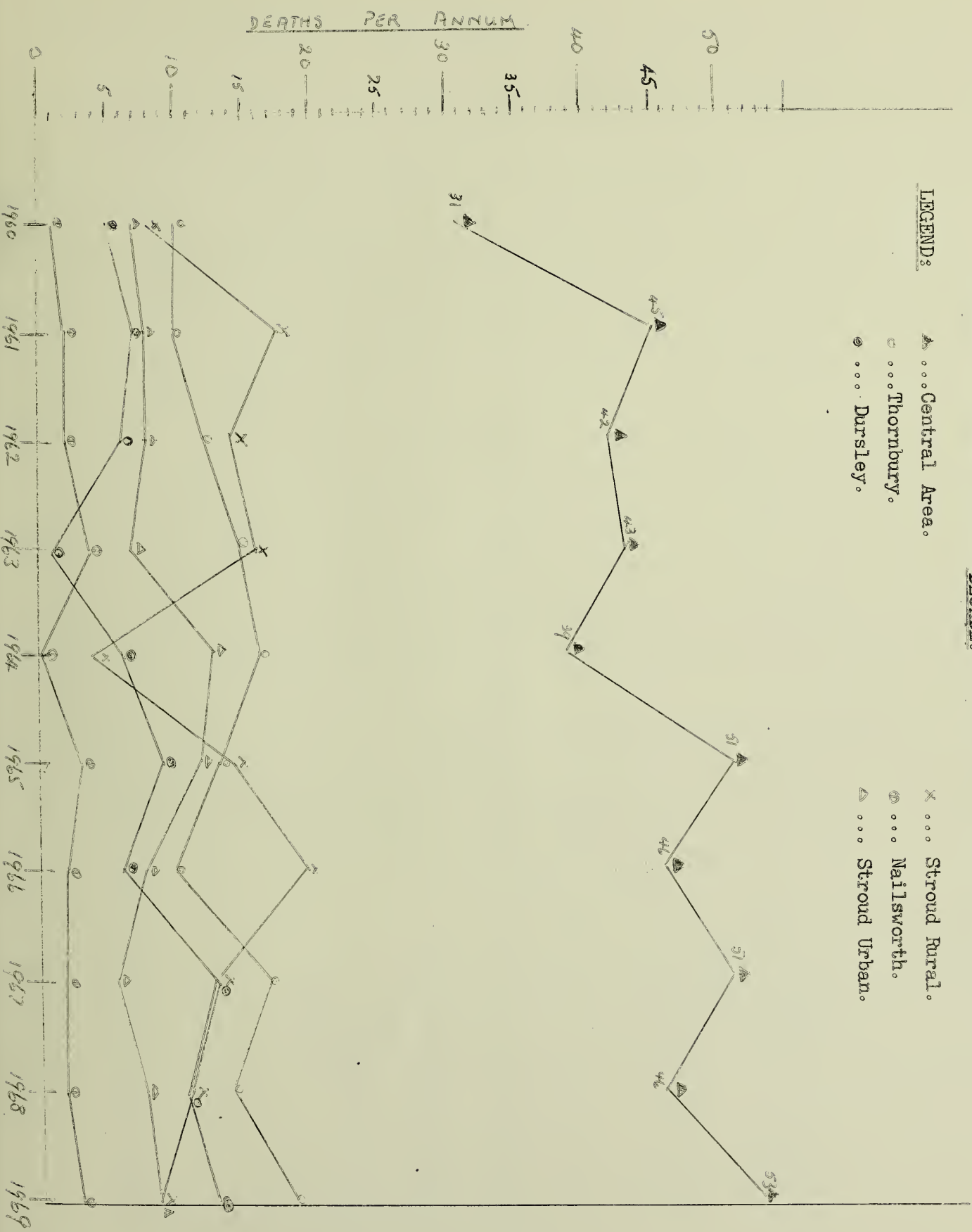








TABLE 1.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE CENTRAL AREA:

	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	126,800 acres	60,746 acres	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Estimated Population (mid-1969)	115,820	41,890	20,580	30,460	3,920	18,970
Number of inhabited properties	40,216	13,767	7,221	10,756	1,378	6,594
Number of inhabitants per property	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.83	2.84	2.88
Rateable value at 31/12/69	£4,256,719	£1,687,363	£612,764	£1,034,079	£136,266	£786,247
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£17,294	£7,015	£2,480	£4,100	£531	£3,168
Number of Council Houses	9,037	3,047	1,847	2,108	310	1,725
Number of Requisitioned Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Council Houses (last year's figures in brackets)	22.9 (23.5)	22.1 (24.1)	24.0	19.6	22.6	26.2
			25.0	19.45	19.5	26.2

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS:

TABLE 2.

Year	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1931	75,058	18,059	13,217	27,402	3,127	8,364
1951	89,185	25,848	16,985	26,790	3,632	15,930
1961	96,670	30,900	18,320	27,390	3,710	17,360
1962	99,140	30,970	18,650	28,200	3,700	17,620
1963	99,916	31,500	18,970	27,886	3,760	17,800
1964	103,610	33,940	19,260	28,620	3,760	18,030
1965	106,120	35,690	19,650	28,790	3,760	18,230
1966	109,050	37,900	19,980	29,030	3,790	18,350
1967	111,030	39,060	20,310	29,270	3,840	18,550
1968	113,480	39,880	20,450	30,290	3,900	18,960
1969	115,820	41,890	20,580	30,460	3,920	18,970

## PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EACH INTERVAL:

1931 - 1951	5% (.5% per annum)	43% (2.1% per annum)	29% (1.4% per annum)	No increase	16% (0.8% per annum)	1.6% (0.08% per annum)
1951 - 1961	8% (.8% per annum)	20.2% (2% per annum)	8% (.8% per annum)	3% (0.3% per annum)	2% (0.2% per annum)	9% (0.9% per annum)
1961 - 1962	2.5% per annum	4% per annum	1.8% per annum	3% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1962 - 1963	0.8% per annum	1.4% per annum	1.8% per annum	No increase	2% per annum	1.1% per annum
1963 - 1964	3.6% per annum	7.7% per annum	2.5% per annum	2.5% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1964 - 1965	2.4% per annum	4.9% per annum	1.9% per annum	0.6% per annum	No increase	1.1% per annum
1965 - 1966	2.6% per annum	5.8% per annum	1.6% per annum	0.8% per annum	0.7% per annum	0.6% per annum
1966 - 1967	1.8% per annum	5.2% per annum	1.2% per annum	0.8% per annum	1.3% per annum	1.1% per annum
1967 - 1968	2.1% per annum	2.1% per annum	0.7% per annum	3.4% per annum	1.5% per annum	2.2% per annum
1968 - 1969	2.0% per annum	2.7% per annum	0.6% per annum	0.6% per annum	0.5% per annum	0.05% per annum



TYPES OF INHABITED PROPERTIES:

TABLE 3.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	36,695	11,765	6,830	10,350	1,324	6,426
Farms	1,230	761	169	267	10	23
Houses and Shops	563	191	116	137	28	91
Public Houses	232	65	39	77	11	40
Hotels and Boarding Houses	15	9	-	-	-	6
Caravans	1,243	976	67	187	5	8
TOTAL:	39,978	13,767	7,221	11,018	1,378	6,594
Percentage served by mains water.		98.9%	98%	96.5%	98%	99.9%
Percentage served by mains sewer, and Council properties discharging into small Disposal Plants.		78%	92%	79.25%	85.9%	98.5%

## TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS:

TABLE 4.

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Births:</u>	797,542	2,047	850	357	482	68	290
Male		1,096	445	197	269	35	150
Female		951	405	160	213	33	140
<u>Legitimate Births:</u>	730,500	1,915	795	338	448	64	270
Male		1,022	415	184	250	33	140
Female		893	380	154	198	31	130
<u>Illegitimate Births:</u>	67,042	132	55	19	34	4	20
Male		74	30	13	19	2	10
Female		58	25	6	15	2	10
Illegitimate Live Births % of total Live Births.	8%	6.4%	6%	5%	7%	6%	7%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	16.3	17.6	20.3	17.3	15.8	17.3	15.3
Comparability Factor	1.00		0.93	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.04
Corrected Birth Rate	16.3		18.9	19.0	17.4	20.4	15.9



TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATES per 1,000:

TABLE 5.

	England & Wales	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births.	18	12.7	11	17	12	15	14
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live Births.	12	8.8	5	11	10	15	14
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live Births.	10	6.8	2	8	10	15	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births.	23	20.2	15	22	25	15	27

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY (Under one year)

TABLE 6.

	England & Wales	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	14,397	26	9	6	6	1	4
" 1 month	9,603	18	4	4	5	1	4
" 1 week	8,232	14	2	3	5	1	3
<u>Legitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	12,694	24	9	6	4	1	4
" 1 month	8,494	17	4	4	4	1	4
" 1 week	7,266	13	2	3	4	1	3
<u>Illegitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	1,703	2	-	-	2	-	-
" 1 month	1,109	1	-	-	1	-	-
" 1 week	966	1	-	-	1	-	-
<u>Still Births:</u>							
Total:	10,662	28	11	5	7	-	5
Legitimate	9,555	26	11	4	6	-	5
Illegitimate	1,107	2	-	1	1	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	13	13.6	13	14	14	-	17

TABLE 7:

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE per 1,000 Population:

	England & Wales	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Deaths	579,463	1,196	358	216	336	43	243
Male Deaths		590	188	108	155	23	116
Female Deaths		606	170	108	181	20	127
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	11.9	10.3	8.5	10.5	11.0	11.0	12.8
Comparability Factor	1.00		1.34	1.05	0.93	0.96	0.83
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	11.9		11.4	11.0	10.2	10.6	10.6



CAUSES OF DEATH:

		Central Area			Thornbury		
		M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1.	Enteritis & other Diarrhoeal Disease	-	1	1	-	1	1
2.	Meningococcal Infection	-	1	1	-	-	-
3.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2	-	-	-
4.	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	5	1	6	1	-	1
5.	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	4	5	1	-	1
6.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	14	14	28	4	3	7
7.	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	14	17	31	4	5	9
8.	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	3	-	3	2	-	2
9.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	47	6	53	17	2	19
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	21	21	-	6	6
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	5	5	-	1	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	9	-	9	4	-	4
13.	Leukaemia	1	1	2	-	1	1
14.	Other Malignant Neoplasms	38	45	83	12	12	24
15.	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	1	4	5	-	3	3
16.	Diabetes Mellitus	5	4	9	3	1	4
17.	Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	1	2	3	-	-	-
18.	Anaemias	-	2	2	-	-	-
19.	Mental Disorders	-	1	1	-	1	1
20.	Meningitis	-	1	1	-	1	1
21.	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	4	9	13	3	2	5
22.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	5	8	13	3	5	8
23.	Hypertensive Disease	5	10	15	1	6	7
24.	Ischaemic Heart Disease	173	132	305	43	33	76
25.	Other forms of Heart Disease	18	29	47	9	12	21
26.	Cerebrovascular Disease	64	113	177	22	34	56
27.	Other Disease of Circulatory System	26	34	60	8	7	15
28.	Influenza	12	11	23	4	3	7
29.	Pneumonia	34	47	81	13	11	24
30.	Bronchitis and Emphysema	32	16	48	8	5	13
31.	Asthma	2	1	3	1	-	1
32.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	6	15	4	2	6
33.	Peptic Ulcer	9	2	11	2	-	2
34.	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3	1	4	-	-	-
35.	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	3	1	-	1
36.	Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	7	10	-	-	-
37.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4	1	1	2
38.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2	2	-	2
39.	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3	-	1	1
40.	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	1	-	-	-
41.	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	5	6	-	-	-
42.	Congenital Anomalies	6	7	13	3	4	7
43.	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	3	5	-	-	-
44.	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	3	2	5	-	1	1
45.	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	2	3	-	-	-
46.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	16	6	22	8	4	12
47.	All other Accidents	7	10	17	3	1	4
48.	Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	6	9	15	1	1	2
49.	All other External Causes	-	1	1	-	-	-
		590	606	1196	188	170	358

	Dursley			Stroud Rural			Nailsworth			Stroud Urban		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
5.	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
6.	3	3	6	6	8	14	-	-	-	1	-	1
7.	2	2	4	2	7	9	2	-	2	4	3	7
8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9.	12	1	13	8	1	9	3	-	3	7	2	9
10.	-	3	3	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	5	5
11.	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
12.	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14.	6	5	11	7	15	22	2	4	6	11	9	20
15.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
16.	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
17.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
18.	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
22.	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	1	1	1	1	2
24.	32	23	55	56	38	94	5	3	8	37	35	72
25.	-	4	4	5	7	12	1	2	3	3	4	7
26.	12	26	38	13	33	46	3	4	7	14	16	30
27.	5	9	14	10	8	18	1	2	3	2	8	10
28.	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	1	4	4	8
29.	7	10	17	7	14	21	-	1	1	7	11	18
30.	8	2	10	7	4	11	2	-	2	7	5	12
31.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
32.	3	1	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	2
33.	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	5
34.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	2
35.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
36.	-	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	3	4
37.	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
40.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
41.	-	1	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
42.	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
43.	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2
44.	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
45.	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
46.	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
47.	2	-	2	1	8	9	-	-	-	1	1	2
48.	2	5	7	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	2
49.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	108	108	216	155	181	336	23	20	46	116	127	243



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

TABLE 9

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area.
Measles	155	187	16	-	7	365
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	4	7
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	-	1	4
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	17	3	3	4	-	27
Dysentery	8	41	-	1	1	51
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	3	4
Salmonella Infection	-	3	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	183	234	23	7	16	463

CENTRAL AREA:

No. Invitations	No. Acceptances	No. Tested	Heaf Positive	Heaf Negative	Vaccinated	Heaf Positive Class.				Sent for Xray	Positive B.C.G.
						1	2	3	4		
2253	2004	1821	241	1505	1501	160	47	24	7	16	34

TUBERCULOSIS: SUMMARY OF POSITION at 31st December, 1969;

TABLE 11

	Central Area		Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>On Register at 31/12/68:</u>							
Pulmonary	331	445	103	40	105	8	75
Non-Pulmonary	114		45	14	30	2	23
<u>New Cases:</u>							
Pulmonary	12	16	7	2	1	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	4		2	-	1	-	1
<u>Transfers-In:</u>							
Pulmonary	6	7	4	1	1	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	1		1	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Removals:</u>							
Pulmonary	16	17	13	-	2	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	1		-	1	-	-	-
<u>On Register at 31/12/69:</u>							
Pulmonary	333	451	101	43	105	9	75
Non-Pulmonary	118		48	13	31	2	24
			149	56	136	11	99

# INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS - New Notifications and Transfers in (Age Groups)

(i) PULMONARY:	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
0 - 14 years	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
15 - 24 years	M } 1 F } 3	M } 2 F } 2	M } - F } -	M } 1 F } 1	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
25 - 44 years	M } 2 F } 3	M } 2 F } 3	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
45 - 64 years	M } 7 F } 1	M } 3 F } 1	M } 2 F } 2	M } - F } -	M } 1 F } -	M } 1 F } -
65 years and over	M } 1 F } -	M } - F } -	M } 1 F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
TOTAL	M } 11 F } 7	M } 5 F } 6	M } 3 F } -	M } 1 F } 1	M } 1 F } -	M } 1 F } 1

## (ii) NON-PULMONARY:

0 - 14 years	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
15 - 24 years	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
25 - 44 years	M } 2 F } -	M } 2 F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
45 - 64 years	M } 2 F } 2	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } 1 F } 1	M } - F } -	M } 1 F } -
65 years and over	M } 1 F } -	M } 1 F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -	M } - F } -
TOTAL	M } 3 F } 2	M } 3 F } -	M } - F } -	M } 1 F } 1	M } - F } -	M } 1 F } 1



NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE BORN IN 1967 - 1969 WHO HAVE BEEN VACCINATED AND IMMUNISED IN THE DIVISION

Vaccinated or Immunised against	Thornbury		Dursley		Stroud R.D.		Nailsworth		Stroud U.D.		Central Area	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
(1) DTP POL/VAC	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(2) DTP/VAC	72	372	52	47	131	3	44	199	2	6	21	-
(3) DT POL/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) DP VAC	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(5) DT VAC	1	7	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	11
(6) DIP/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) PER/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8) TET/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9) POLIO ORAL	82	398	51	52	151	2	51	207	3	7	30	215
(10) POLIO INJECTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
(11) SMALLPOX	221	201	-	70	74	1	96	63	-	17	21	463
(12) MEASLES	38	32	-	21	19	-	20	34	-	6	4	104
(13) TRIPLE BOOSTER	330	161	1	116	72	-	148	96	-	35	5	761
(14) POLIO BOOSTER	95	57	1	13	13	-	21	22	-	5	1	139

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. ANALYSIS OF STATE OF PROTECTION  
OF CHILDREN IN THE DIVISION WHO WERE BORN IN 1967 - 1969.

Number of children born in:		% protected against							
		Diphtheria (1 - 6)	Tetanus (1-2,5,8)	Pertussis (1,2,4,7)	Polio (1,2,9,10)	Smallpox (11)	Measles (12)	Triple Booster (13)	Polio Booster
<u>THORNBURY R.D.</u>									
1967	869	92	92	90	92	56	27	55	18
1968	844	81	81	79	80	27	7	22	8
1969	955	..	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
<u>DURSLEY R.D.</u>									
1967	396	94	94	93	92	44	20	39	6
1968	390	72	72	71	71	21	7	22	5
1969	372	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
<u>STROUD R.D.</u>									
1967	461	92	92	91	92	45	25	54	10
1968	470	78	78	77	77	17	11	22	5
1969	420	4	4	4	3	0	0	0	0
<u>NAILSWORTH U.D.</u>									
1967	74	97	97	97	96	68	61	64	9
1968	49	88	88	88	86	45	10	10	2
1969	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>STROUD U.D.</u>									
1967	368	92	92	92	91	40	23	56	3
1968	360	76	76	75	73	19	6	21	4
1969	340	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
<u>CENTRAL AREA:</u>									
1967	2,168	93	93	91	92	49	26	52	11
1968	2,113	78	78	77	77	23	8	22	1
1969	2,054	6	6	6	5	0	0	0	0



## DURSLEY PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The following is a report on the treatments undertaken at the above Clinic during the year:-

"During 1969, a total of 536 patients made 5,337 attendances and received a total of 10,655 treatments. There were 480 new cases and 56 remained under treatment from 1968. Comparison with the figures for the previous year show a decrease of 34 new cases, 557 attendances and 1,755 treatments.

Of the total number treated 131 were private patients referred by their own Consultants and Doctors; 18 were treated under the arrangements with the local football clubs; and the remaining 349 under the National Health Service by arrangement with the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The National Health Service patients were referred by the Consultants in Gloucester, Stroud, Standish, Tetbury, Bristol, Southmead, Frenchay, Cossham, Winford, Berkeley and the Orthopaedic Clinic at Norman Hill, Dursley. Of these, the greatest number of 247 were referred through the Gloucester Hospitals Group, and show a decrease of 36. There were 19 cases referred from the Dursley Clinic at Norman Hill, and the remainder were received from the other sources listed.

At the three weekly evening clinics 23 patients made 260 attendances and received 475 treatments.

The weekly average of patients attending, numbered 63.

A study of the analysis of conditions treated show that the largest number of cases treated were again the spinal condition with a total of 145 cases. An interesting factor in respect of these particular cases is the increased use of surgical means to alleviate symptoms. Exploration of the intervertebral space, rhizotomy, bone-graft, spinal fusion, and arthrodesis are the operations now employed. The second largest group of conditions were minor injuries, followed by arthritic conditions and fractures, in that order.

Transportation of patients by the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service has been satisfactory, and is greatly appreciated by all requiring this service.

No major expense has been made on equipment during the year, and it remains in good order.

During the year, 79 loans were made through the Medical Loan Service.

### CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS TREATED.

Arthritic.....	57	Gynaecological.....	3
Spinal.....	145	Skin.....	5
Hip.....	6	Elbow.....	8
Shoulder.....	17	Dislocations.....	5
Knee.....	13	Foot .....	13
Major Injuries .....	19	Chest .....	8
Ear, Nose and Throat..	16	Miscellaneous .....	11
Cerebral & Neuro-		Minor Injuries .....	84
Muscular ....	14	Fractures .....	55

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES  
IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Position as at 31st December, 1969.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area.
(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	809	234	450	120	374	1987
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice.	652	301	492	68	329	1842
(c) Total number of unfit houses.	1461	535	942	188	703	3829
(d) Number of houses demolished.	217	240	332	15	424	1228
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	283	87	288	86	103	847
(f) Number of houses made fit. (Including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	834	107	322	28	157	1448
(g) Total number dealt with to date.	1334	453	942	129	684	3542
(h) Percentage of total dealt with.	91.3%	84.7%	100% of original programme.	68.5%	97.3%	92.3%

THORNBURY  
RURAL DISTRICT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1234

BY J. D. JARVIS

AND R. E. SMITH

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



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Vice-Chairman:

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Clerk of the Council:

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Major. R. D. Stump.  
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Chief Public Health Inspector:	R. Huntington, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	F. Rummens, M.A.P.H.I.
Area Public Health Inspectors:	G. E. Brown, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. A. G. Watmore, M.A.P.H.I. ANOR (Vacant)
Technical Assistant:	M. A. Raynor, Cert. Meat Insp.
Articled Pupil:	M. J. Woodward (Resigned August, 1969) Position vacant.
Rodent Officer:	H. P. Poole.
Rodent Operator:	N. J. Rogers.
Clerks:	Miss J. G. Lane. Miss M. Thorpe.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have pleasure in making my contribution to the Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the Thornbury Rural District.

The trend of development and increasing population and prosperity has continued at a steady rate and the general position in respect of the environment can be regarded as satisfactory. The mains water supply is generally satisfactory apart from periodic complaints of taint or discolouration, which invariably receive prompt attention from the respective Water Supply Authorities. The temporary delays in the Schemes for further Sewerage Schemes have now been resolved, and the next few years should see steady progress in the provision of main drainage in all the principal centres of development. The position in respect of other aspects of the work of the Department is dealt with under the respective headings.

During the year I presented a report to the Public Health Committee on steadily changing trends in respect of certain aspects of health problems. The following is an extract, which I make no apology for reproducing in this Report, which will bring it to the notice of a wider section of the public:

"Over the past years there have been steadily changing trends of which members of the present Committee may not be completely aware. Reviewing the position generally I felt that the time might now be considered opportune to bring to the notice of the Committee what might be referred to as "behind the scene" activities of your officers.

If we stop to consider, it is quite clear to everyone of us that much of the danger and ill health caused by the previously numerous infectious diseases have been, or are being controlled, and yet there continue to be numerous cases of lesser known illnesses and diseases which can cause ill health among large numbers of the population. I would like briefly to refer to two aspects in this connection:-

(i) Resistance and Resistance Transfer Factor:

During the past few weeks this problem has made headlines in the National Press, as the result of a report of a specially appointed Committee. No doubt the medical profession and the bacteriologists are aware of, and have been alerted to, this problem with increasing intensity over the past years, because of the trend toward the more wide-spread and general use of anti-biotics and associated drugs. We were first alerted to this problem some eight to ten years ago, when we found that a group of pigs slaughtered in this district were proved to be suffering from a disease, the post mortem symptoms of which had been completely changed in consequence of feeding with anti-biotic fortified food stuffs. Today, the use of this type of foodstuff for cattle, pigs and poultry is very general, and hence the need for the Ministry's present action.

It can be appreciated that the wide-spread use of these various new drugs eventually increases the risk of their absorption into man, but I think it is generally agreed that the most direct source is by the consumption of meat from animals which have been fed or treated. Absorption by man of minimal quantities of these drugs would appear to have resulted in the build up of resistant strains in the human body.

I believe it is true to say that bacteriologists are somewhat alarmed at the belief that not only do the drugs themselves lead to the development of resistant strains but also it can lead to the development of an ability to pass on or transfer this resistance to other cells - hence the term "Resistance Transfer Factor".

## (ii) Salmonellosis (Food Poisoning)

This is a world wide and common disease. The usual clinical symptoms in man of Salmonella infections is an acute gastro-enteritis. Occasionally the clinical cause is that of enteric fever or septicaemia. Most salmonellosis arises directly from consuming contaminated food; epidemics usually being traced to foods such as meat pies, poultry, sausages and lightly cooked foods containing eggs or egg products; unpasteurised milk or dairy products, etc.

Susceptibility to the disease is general. The effect is greatest on the young and the elderly. Deaths are uncommon, although more frequent than from other common food poisoning organisms. Duration of the disease is variable depending on age and the species of organisms concerned.

From the foregoing the importance of this to Public Health can be appreciated.

The particular aspects I wish to put before the Committee are in relation to "food animals"; in particular, the incidence and effects in cattle. For some years we have been receiving notification from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, of outbreaks of Salmonellosis in herds in the district. This was usually for Salmonella Dublin, or Salmonella Typhimurium, the latter being far less frequent, although of far more pathogenic significance.

The serotype most commonly associated with Bovine Salmonellosis in this country is Salmonella Dublin. It is endemic in various areas in this country, especially in the low lying areas of Somerset - land not unlike the Severn Vale. Although this particular organism is of minor Public Health importance compared with Salmonella Typhimurium, it can give rise to food poisoning outbreaks of acute vomiting and diarrhoea, etc. Human infection can derive from contact with infected cattle on the farm, by contamination of the milk supply, or from eating contaminated meat or offal. In the normal course these organisms are killed by heat treatment, i.e. cooking, pasteurisation.

Earlier this year, in collaboration with the Director of the Gloucester Public Health Laboratory, it was agreed that a programme for swabbing the drainage from slaughterhouses, poultry packing stations, etc. would be set up throughout the County to investigate the incidence of Salmonellosis.

This arrangement operated for several months, and we are awaiting the overall results.

During September, we received notification that a cow in a local herd, having aborted, had since died. Following a bacteriological examination, death, and abortion were found to be due to Salmonella Dublin. Investigations and bacteriological examinations of a number of animal faeces, and adjoining stream, revealed a fairly widespread infection. Advice, etc. has been given to the farmer and his staff on the implication and need for strict personal hygiene.



At about the same time a further case was notified to us by the Ministry, at another farm in the district. It was in consequence of these cases that we decided to institute a fairly broad programme to investigate the incidence of Salmonellosis in local herds. Frequent and regular specimens of faeces from local farms are being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol, for bacteriological examination, which investigations will continue."

#### Future Activities:

The forthcoming year 1970 is designated "European Conservation Year", and we shall look forward to the trends which develop as the result of this. There is no doubt much that can be done to prevent further assaults on our environment.

#### Conclusions:

Generally the year that has passed has been one of changing, but nevertheless interesting trends, and under these conditions one appreciates the loyal and helpful co-operation of all members of the staff.

To the Chairman and Members generally I express my thanks for their support and understanding.

R. HUNTINGTON.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Stokefield House,  
Thornbury,  
Bristol.



It would be hard to find a person who has not been in some way connected with the work of the Government. It is a fact that the Government is a body of men, and it is a fact that the Government is a body of men who are not only in the service of the Government but also in the service of the people. The Government is a body of men who are not only in the service of the Government but also in the service of the people. The Government is a body of men who are not only in the service of the Government but also in the service of the people.

FOOTNOTES

The following are the names of the persons who have been in the service of the Government. The names are given in the order in which they were first mentioned in the text. The names are given in the order in which they were first mentioned in the text. The names are given in the order in which they were first mentioned in the text.

APPENDIX

The following are the names of the persons who have been in the service of the Government. The names are given in the order in which they were first mentioned in the text. The names are given in the order in which they were first mentioned in the text. The names are given in the order in which they were first mentioned in the text.

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APPENDIX

THE  
GOVERNMENT  
OF  
INDIA

Generally:

There has been a slight increase in the number of houses completed in the private sector but the number is still well below that of the peak years of 1963/64.

There continues the trend of rising building costs, rising rates of interest, and ever higher rents of Council houses, albeit, the subsidies for new Council houses is favourable. There continues to be a need for accommodation, particularly for Aged Persons, and the Council's programme makes provision for further Units with Warden services.

The Schemes for improving and modernising the older Council houses has made good progress. The programme of village Sewerage Schemes is likely to enable most houses to be modernised within the next eighteen months.

In the early part of the year there was a trend for the owners of private properties not to pursue schemes for improvement and modernisation in the knowledge that increased Grants were likely to be available under new legislation. With the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1969, a fresh impetus was given to this aspect of our work.

There still remains the problem of surveying the older houses in the district, which the present limitations on staff make it difficult to pursue.

Table showing the progress made in dealing with Unfit Houses:

(a)	Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955) .....	809
(b)	Number of unfit houses which subsequently come to our notice .....	652
(c)	Total number of unfit houses .....	1,461
(d)	Number of houses demolished .....	217
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished) .....	283
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	834
(g)	Total number dealt with to date .....	1,334
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with .....	91.3%

Council House Waiting List: In Lettings Areas.

No.	Lettings Area	Existing Council Houses	Applications.
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway.	1,227	219
2.	Filning, Severn Beach, Aust and Olveston.	167	54
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury.	991	263
4.	Falfield, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Stone, Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington.	254	48
5.	Berkeley, Hinton and Hamfallow	408	75
TOTAL:		3,047	659

Number on Waiting List per 100 Council Houses ..... 21.5  
 Number on Waiting List per 1,000 population ..... 16

Building Programme:

Private Enterprise:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Plans submitted under Building Regulations	867	1134	1051	932	589	564	532
New Dwellings erected	450	441	337	371	334	280	350

Council Programme:    New Dwellings ended in 1969.

Units for Slum Clearance provided during the year .....	Nil
"    General Need .....	18
"    Aged Persons - General Need .....	12
"    "    Slum Clearance .....	5

N.B. The Prefabs in Eastbury Road, Thornbury were cleared during 1969.

Action under Housing and Public Health Acts:

General Visits including Survey .....	252
Houses inspected under Housing Act .....	20
Filthy or Verminous .....	Nil
Houses demolished or closed.....	4
Made fit (a) by Discretionary Improvement Grant .....	36
(b) by Standard Grant .....	27

Number of Improvement Grants completed since the commencement of the Scheme:

Discretionary .....	735
Standard .....	455

2. .... N O I S E .

From time to time throughout the year noise level readings have been taken for a variety of reasons. Generally it would appear that as a result of Industrial Development, Motorways, and increased road and air traffic, there is an increase in the background noise level, particularly noticeable at night. At the present time we have insufficient data obtained over too limited a duration to form any firm conclusions.

The aero-engine testing in connection with the Concorde Air-liner project involved considerable time in monitoring, and for brief periods the specified noise levels were exceeded. Further engine improvements appear to have reduced the noise level, and at the time of final take-off at Filton, no excessive noise level was recorded.

In industries adjustments to Tannoy systems and the fitting of silencers to exhausts have generally brought about the desired reduction in noise, but occasional plant breakdown have caused trouble.



### 3. .... ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

#### Survey:

Atmospheric records have continued to be made from two stations. As a result of the use of a borrowed eight port sampler, the Council has authorised the purchase of two such appliances for permanent installation. They will be installed in consultation with the Public Analyst and Warren Spring Laboratory to form part of a comprehensive scheme with Bristol City to monitor the Severnside Industrial complex.

The following tables are extracts from the 1969 Annual Report of the Scientific Adviser - E.G. Whittle, Esq., B.Sc.(London), M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., to whom I am indebted, as also for his summary of the position.

For purposes of comparison the results of two nearby stations in Bristol City are included alongside the results of the two station in our Rural District.

Sulphur pollution at Walning Farm has been very steady between 0.4 and 0.6 mgms. since 1958, the past year showed 0.55 mgms.

The current year at Brynleaze Farm has produced the lowest sulphur pollution since 1958 - a very satisfactory state. In earlier years, the figures at this site have always been at least 0.10 mgms. higher than at Walning Farm. This is the first reversal of pollution figures in 6 years.

The deposition at 92.6 tons represents the average figure for the Walning Farm site. Since 1958 it has ranged in the region of 80 to 100 tons. The Brynleaze Farm figure at 83.4 tons is a favourable one, and compares well with the 1964 figure. Deposition figures at this site have shown wider variations than at Walning Farm. 1958 - 1960 were good years with 50 - 70 tons, 1961 - 1964 showed 83 to 101 tons, 1965 to 1968 - 70 - 109 tons. Thus 83 tons in 1969 is indicative of some improvement.

The rainfall figures at both sites are back within the normal range for the area, that is 23 - 30 inches.

#### Incidents:

While the survey figures indicate some improvement, let them not lead us into a false sense of satisfaction. One of the dangers can be due to plant breakdowns. Such incidents can lead to heavy pollution for relatively short periods. During the year two such know incidents occurred. Early in 1969 a faulty valve on a new plant lead to heavy discharges of Sulphur Dioxide, burning foliage and herbage over a well-defined swarth for a considerable distance. The monthly figures were indicative of the intensity of this short period discharge.

Later in the year another incident resulted in the discharge of Arsenic. Again a down wind swarth of considerable distance polluted herbage, the ingestion of which killed off several cows. Extensive sampling was carried out, both of soil, and herbage, and of tissue from the animals slaughtered. Admittedly this type of incident is somewhat rare, nevertheless it indicates the problems that can arise with the modern complexity of plant. On this occasion it provided a somewhat unique opportunity to test and study the effects and results of arsenical poisoning.

Extract of Records

Total Deposit in tons per square mile per year.

	Bristol City		Thornbury Rural District	
	Zoological Gardens	Blaise Castle	Walning Farm	Brynleaze Farm
1958	101	108	62.2 (9 months)	51.8
1959	114	115	80.6 (11 " )	68.5
1960	115	110	99.8	76.5
1961	107	106	90.9	96.1
1962	93	100	81.7	86.2
1963	81 (10 months)	97 (11 months)	87.2	101.2
1964	86	94	87.9	83.7
1965	92 (11 months)	99 (11 months)	95.7	70.1
1966	71	106	43.9 (9 months)	52.3 (7 months)
1967	91 (10 months)	121 (11 months)	89.6 (11 " )	87.8 (11 " )
1968	98	139	81.7 (8 " )	109.2
1969	94	112	92.6	83.4

Total Rainfall in inches.

	Zoological Gardens	Blaise Castle	Walning Farm	Brynleaze Farm
1958	36.0	33.7	28.8	17.6
1959	31.0	30.1	31.9	22.9
1960	41.0	39.7	37.1	29.3
1961	32.4	31.2	30.8	38.5
1962	21.0	22.8	23.1	22.9
1963	27.0	23.6	27.9	27.5
1964	24.0	26.1	24.2	20.9
1965	27.1 (11 months)	28.0 (11 months)	23.2	22.0
1966	36.0	35.6	13.4 (9 months)	16.0 (7 months)
1967	30.9 (11 months)	29.9 (11 months)	25.9 (11 " )	22.5 (11 " )
1968	37.0	36.0	23.0 (8 " )	30.0
1969	31.0	30.2	28.3	27.8

Average SO<sub>2</sub> mgms. per 100 sq.cm. per day.

	Avonmouth	Zoological Gardens	Blaise Castle	Walning Farm	Brynleaze Farm
1958	1.81	1.20	0.93	0.61 (10mths)	0.71
1959		0.81	0.96	0.41	0.57
1960		0.64	0.62	0.47	0.49
1961		0.57	0.56	0.52	0.49
1962	1.06	0.65	0.72	0.56	0.59
1963	1.33	0.79	0.83	0.80	0.80
1964	1.92	0.80	1.05	0.63	0.70
1965	1.48	0.84	0.76	0.48	0.78
1966	1.07	0.81	0.80	0.48	0.64
1967	0.84	0.51	0.69	0.44	0.59
1968	0.85	0.56	0.70	0.50	0.60
1969	0.90	0.63	0.78	0.55	0.47



#### 4. .... SEWERAGE .

The Council's Engineer has prepared schemes to serve the majority of the unsewered areas of development in the district. The general position is as follows:

1. The scheme for sewerage the hamlet of Oldown (Parish of Olveston) completed.
2. The scheme for sewerage Passage Road, and Catbrain, in conjunction with industrial development (Parish of Almondsbury) completed. The extension of this scheme to serve Cribbs Causeway is complete and a further extension to serve the Industrial Site at Highwood is proceeding.
3. South West Scheme, serving the villages of Pilning, Severn Beach, Easter Compton, etc. (parishes of Almondsbury, Pilning and Severn Beach). Approval was confirmed January, 1969, and a start will be made in January, 1970.
4. Gromhall, Rangeworthy and Tytherington; a comprehensive scheme to serve these three parishes has been approved.
5. Stone and Woodford (Parishes of Stone and Alkington); the scheme has been designed to serve these villages in conjunction with a future Motorway Service Area. A starting date has been given for September, 1970.
6. Thornbury; a scheme has been designed and approved to serve the next phase of growth of Thornbury town; and this will discharge partially treated effluent directly to the River Severn. At this site a plant for de-watering and pressing of sludge is being installed.
7. Schemes have been designed to serve the needs of Berkeley Heath, Halmore (Parish of Hamfallow) and Purton, and Sharpness (Parish of Hinton), and to provide a treatment Works with effluent to the River Severn. This will be the final phase in dealing with sewerage from Sharpness. The first phase was the sewerage of Sharpness with untreated sewage discharged via old culverts to the River Severn.

It is worthy to note that the treatment plants to serve Schemes Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 7 are comprised of a PASVEER DITCH, with a final settlement tank, and it is anticipated that these will produce extremely high quality effluents.

#### 5. .... WATER SUPPLY .

Mains laid and new connections made:-

Number of new connections made during 1969 ..... 8

##### (i) Gloucester Supply:

- A. Trunk Mains laid ..... Nil yards.
- B. Tapping Mains laid - Berkeley - 4" mains ..... 114 yards



(ii) Bristol Supply:

Parish	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	15"	18"	27"
Almondsbury (Severn River Authority)	508	177					7	5
Alveston	229							
Charfield		40						
Olveston	141	299						
Patchway		187		750	x4	466		
Thornbury	151	215	31	291	423	1689		
Total:	1029	918	31	1041	427	x2155	x7	x5

x Trunk Mains

6. .... C A M P I N G   A N D   C A R A V A N S .

Number of Caravan Licences issued to date .....	114
Number of Caravan Licences in operation .....	46
Total number of Caravans and Chalets .....	976
Number of unauthorised Sites .....	Nil
Number of Licences not fully complied with .....	2

It should be placed on record that of the 976 standings on operating licensed sites not all are fully used. The figure may be considered somewhat high, taking into account as it does, that as the result of combined Planning and Council action in recent years six major sites and many single caravan standings have been closed down, involving 312 standings. Furthermore that of the 976 standings, approximately 540 are for permanent residential occupation and 436 for limited seasonal use.

7. .... FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Food Hygiene Visits:

Food Shops (including Bakeries)

Butchers .....	31
Shops .....	94
Restaurants and Canteens .....	21
Food Preparing Premises .....	18
Licensed Premises .....	10
Market Stalls .....	43
Dairies and Milk Distributors.	15
Bakehouses .....	5

<u>Food Complaints:</u>	Visits made .....	32
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Table showing animals killed and inspected, and carcasses, part carcasses  
and organs condemned.

	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	381	26	18	468	2,515
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	2	2	2	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	83	11	1	23	209
% of numbers inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticercus.	21.5	50.0	11.3	6.1	8.5
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	1	-	25
% of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	5.5	-	0.9
<u>Cysticercus Bovis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	-	-	-	-

Inspection of Food:

Visits to Slaughterhouses .....	340
Shops .....	94
Market Stalls .....	43
Other Premises .....	15

8. .... OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

(a) Registration and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during year.	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices .....	9	76	20
Retail Shops .....	6	158	45
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	1	8	3
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens.....	-	36	17
Fuel Storage Depots....	2	2	-
Totals:	18	280	85

Number of visits of all kinds, including general inspections  
to Registered Premises ..... 136

(b) Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in Registered Premises at end of year.

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices .....	195
Retail Shops .....	695
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses..	19
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens .....	327
Fuel Storage Depots .....	8
Total:	1,244
Total Males:	548
Total Females:	696

(c) Analysis of Reported Accidents:

Cause of Accidents	Offices	Retail Shops	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens.
1. Machinery .....	-	-	-
2. Transport .....	-	-	-
3. Falls of persons .....	1	1	4
4. Stepping on, or striking against, object or person..	-	-	-
5. Handling goods .....	-	-	-
6. Struck by falling object ..	-	-	-
7. Fires and explosions .. ...	-	-	-
8. Electricity .....	-	-	-
9. Use of hand tools .....	-	-	-
10. Not otherwise specified....	-	-	2



9. .... FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number Inspections	of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,5, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	18	10	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	79	17	1	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	97	27	1	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	6	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

<u>Nature of Work.</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)</u>
Making of boxes or other receptacles, or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper.	64
TOTAL:	64

10. .... PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Number of Licences in current use ..... 87  
 Number found not to comply ..... 3  
 Number of visits ..... 77

11. .... P E S T C O N T R O L.

(A) RODENT CONTROL:

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties	11,765	784
Number of properties inspected following notification, and nearby premises.	742	262
Number infested by (i) Rats	529	200
(ii) Mice	171	69

Total number of Contracts ..... 64

Total value of Contracts ..... £856. 15s. Od.

(B) OTHER TREATMENTS:

Ants, Flies, Fleas and Cockroaches..... 165  
 Major Infestations ..... 5  
 Fumigations ..... 3  
 Survey ..... 233

(C) SEWER TREATMENTS:

The annual sewer treatment was carried out with a negative result in all areas.

(D) TOTAL INSPECTIONS: ..... 4,184

I consider the Council is to be congratulated on having a Pests Officer, who is enthusiastic over his work, and has such a thorough knowledge of the many problems that arise. In this District it is the practice to look for infestations, not to await the receipt of complaints. An example of this is the use of Block Control treatments, and the regular inspection of roadside lay-bys and associated areas.

12. .... SCHEDULE OF GENERAL VISITS BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Water Supply .....	30
Drainage .....	373
Factories .....	10
Theatres and Places of Entertainment..	1
Licensed Premises .....	10
Public Cleansing .....	31
Atmospheric Pollution .....	64
Schools .....	4
Shops .....	139
Petroleum .....	77
Caravans .....	160
Animal Boarding Establishments .....	7
Noise .....	48
Health Education .....	4
Infectious Disease .....	53
Miscellaneous Visits .....	376
Housing .....	402
Improvement Grants .....	637

SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING.

Biological Milk Samples .....	4
Chemical Water Samples .....	23
Bacteriological Water Samples .....	18
Faecal Samples .....	46
Other Foods .....	38
Icecream .....	1





D U R S L E Y  
R U R A L   D I S T R I C T .





DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

C. W. Hill, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

L. G. C. Townsend, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

H. A. Pate, Esq.

COUNCILLORS: 1969/70.

B. A. Addle, Esq.	W. Noad, Esq.
Miss J.M.Benton.	Mrs. G. S. Noble.
J. W. Chappell, Esq.	A. N. Owen, Esq.
J. G. Curtis, Esq.	B. V. Prout, Esq.
F. J. Davis, Esq.	The Rev.T.A.Ryder, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.Met.S.
J. S. Eley, Esq.	
Mrs. D. Exell.	J. Rymer, Esq.,
L. D. Gale, Esq.,	G. Skey, Esq.
Maj. C. A. Goldingham.	R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
Maj. W.G.Jackson, M.C., T.D. (To:31/7/69)	R. W. Tocknell, Esq.
C. H. Jones, Esq.	L. A. Vaisey, Esq.
L. T. Keedwell, Esq.	R. Ward, Esq., B.Sc.
Mrs. M. M. Milner.	N. V. Watkins, Esq.
F. G. Newman, Esq. (From October, 1969)	Mrs. J. E. Wheeler.
T. C. Gould, Esq.	R. C. Workman, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF. (As at 31st December, 1969)

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir, D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	T. B. Chaffe, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	C. W. R. Fisher, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	J. Pullin, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector:	M. E. Luckett.
Pests Officer:	G. O. Townley.
Public Health Department Clerk:	Miss M. C. Lovell.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present to you my ninth Annual Report, that for the year 1969.

There has been a steady development in the District during the year and the demand for older properties, particularly where they are detached with some land, has been maintained. This has meant a growth in population with further demand on services but the general environmental conditions have been satisfactory.

With this general development sometimes extra strain is thrown on existing services and often new works are hastily put in hand without due regard to the repercussions they may have later.

One simple instance which I consider warrants a specific mention is that of the culverting of watercourses and ditches. In recent years complaints have been received in connection with watercourses and ditches which have been piped or culverted. Three examples which readily come to mind are:-

- (a) The culverting of part of The Delkin at Summerhayes, Cam.
- (b) The culverting of a ditch at Court Meadow, Wotton-under-Edge.
- (c) The culverting of a ditch near No. 26 Everlands, Cam.

The complaints arise as a result of the culverts causing ponding and flooding, or the fear that they could cause ponding and flooding in the future.

The basic reasons for this are:-

- (i) Pipes are laid "higgledy-piggledy" in the rough bed of a stream without due regard to levels and a straight line of pipes.
- (ii) Inspection chambers not being provided where required.
- (iii) The inlet to the culvert not being properly protected with a special grid to avoid undesirable objects gaining access to it.
- (iv) Pipes not being of adequate size.
- (v) Pipes not being of an adequate crushing strength when laid very deep, or in a position where heavy loads would have to be carried.
- (vi) Springs or other sources of surface water not being connected to the line of pipes.

In looking into this problem it was found that there is no real control which can be exercised by a Rural District Council unless the Authority has applied for, and been vested with the necessary powers in accordance with the provisions of Section 13, Public Health Act, 1936.



The powers which could be applied for are those mentioned in Sections 263 and 264 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which are the same as those already given to a Borough or Urban District. Briefly, Section 263 would ensure that plans, details, and sections were submitted and approved before a culvert was culverted and the work would have to be carried out in accordance with those plans, details and sections. Section 264 would enable the Council to require the repair and cleansing of culverts. In 1955 the Council had applied for and been vested with powers to operate the provisions of Section 264 in four Parishes.

Following a discussion in April, 1969, with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. N.R.W. Lee, a recommendation was made to the Council that it should apply to the Ministry to be vested with the powers under both of the foregoing Sections and be enabled to operate them throughout the District. The Council accepted the recommendation, and, as a result, an application with full details of the reasons for requiring the powers was made to the Ministry, and these powers were granted.

When first considering this matter it may appear to be a comparatively minor problem, but, having experienced the repercussions of culverting which has been carried out in a casual and uncontrolled manner, I am convinced it is a very important and worthwhile job to ensure that such work is properly planned and efficiently executed.

Whilst I have mentioned that some works can be too hastily put in hand others seem unduly delayed, and I am particularly disappointed that better progress has not been made in the Joint Sewerage Scheme with Sodbury Rural District Council which will incorporate the sewerage of the hamlet of Wortley which is urgently needed.

The progress made by the Department during the year has been satisfactory but the general financial climate has not enabled progress to be made as quickly as one would wish.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the staff of the Department for their hard work; my colleagues for their co-operation, and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued encouragement and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,  
Kingshill,  
DURSLEY,  
Glos.

1. .... F L O O D I N G .

The major problem the Council has strived to resolve during the year has been to make possible the free flow of water from the River Cam into the Gloucester/Sharpness Canal. To date the river overtops its banks during stormtime in the stretch which is within the jurisdiction of the South Gloucestershire Internal Drainage Board. The Canal forms an obstruction to the original course of the river and so the problem would appear to be one which must be resolved between British Waterways and the South Gloucestershire Internal Drainage Board. Meetings have been held with all the interested parties, and, because progress has been slow, the Council has decided to solicit the help of the local Member of Parliament.

At the time of writing the Scheme to clear and improve the stream from below Cam Mills to Draycott Mills has not been approved by the Ministry. However, the three Mills affected by this stretch of the River Cam have agreed to make contributions towards the Scheme and the amounts to be paid have been agreed with the Council.

2. .... N O I S E .

Several complaints were received during the year, and they all concerned industrial or commercial premises.

In the case of a commercial premises at Wotton-under-Edge definite improvement was achieved after the overhaul of a water pump and further improvement should be achieved when some existing refrigeration plant is renewed.

Some complaints concerned a high-pitched whining noise from an industrial firm in Dursley. The firm were notified of the complaints and were able to find the cause and rectify it.

A complaint concerning noise at night from an industrial firm in Dursley has also been investigated; the person principally disturbed by it being an eleven years old schoolboy whose home is very close to the factory. He has found it impossible to sleep despite having double glazing to his bedroom window, heavy curtains, and his bedroom door lined. The main noise source would appear to be an experimental engine test bed. The firm concerned have been informed, and, whilst this is not an easy problem to resolve, we are anticipating that with a progressive and co-operative outlook they will find a means of reducing the noise.



3. .... H O U S I N G .

(a) UNFIT HOUSES:

Action taken under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.

Number of Notices of Time and Place served .....	14
Number of Houses demolished .....	17
Number of Houses closed .....	10
Number of Houses made fit .....	8
Number of Houses added to list of Unfit Houses ....	15

Table showing progress in dealing with unfit houses:

(i)	Estimated number of unfit houses in area (As returned to Minister in 1955) .....	234
(ii)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	301
(iii)	Total number of unfit houses .....	535
(iv)	Number of houses demolished .....	240
(v)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)....	87
(vi)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants).....	107
(vii)	Total number on which formal action has been initiated .....	453
(viii)	Percentage of total dealt with.....	84.7%

(b) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

Number known to be in Multiple Occupation .....	5
Number estimated to need attention under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961 .....	2
Number of Notices served .....	Nil

(c) RENT ACT, 1957:

Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued.....	1
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The following is a Report from the Housing Manager for which I thank him:

(a) Number and Type of Council Dwellings completed in 1969:

1 x 2-Bed.Flat and 1 x 1-Bed.Flat at Westfields, Wotton .....	2
1 x 2-Bed.Flat and 1 x 1-Bed.Flat at Cotswold Gardens, Wotton .....	2
12 x 1-Bed. Flats at Dryleaze Court, Wotton .....	12
20 Bed-Recess Flatlets at " " " .....	20
Warden's 3-Bedroom House" " " .....	1
26 Bed-Recess Flatlets at Glebelands, Cam .....	26
6 x 1-Bed.Flatlets in Glebelands Group .....	6
1 x 3-Bed.Warden's Flat at Glebelands, Cam .....	1
4 x 2-Bed.Flats and 4 x 1-Bed.Flats (2 separate blocks at Glebelands, Cam) .....	8
Total new Dwellings .....	78

Conversion of 1 x 3-bedroom house at Westfields into 2 Flats,  
i.e. 1 Extra Unit of Accommodation ..... 1 79

Re-lets ..... 71

TOTAL NUMBER OF LETTINGS: ..... 150

(b) Total number of Dwellings under Construction at end of 1969:

The Croft, Cam.	19 Bungalows	}	-	51
(Part 1 - Phase 1)	16 x 1-Bedroom Flats			
	16 x 2-Bedroom Flats			

Cotswold Terrace, Nympsfield	2 x 1-Bedroom Bungalows	-	2
------------------------------	-------------------------	---	---

Dryleaze Court, Wotton-under-Edge.	11 x 1-Bedroom Bungalows	}	-	14
	3 x 2-Bedroom Bungalows			

TOTAL under Construction: ..... 67

(c) Number of Families re-housed in 1969:

Special Allocation to Industry .....	17
--------------------------------------	----

From Unfit Properties:	Old People .....	4	6
	Families & Others .....	2	

From General Waiting List:	Old People .....	76	120
	Families & Others .....	44	

For Other Reasons:	Eviction Cases .....	5	7
	Staff Appointments .....	1	
	Special Medical Case .....	1	

(Young couple - Wife Paraplegic)

TOTAL: 150

(d) Waiting List:

Number of Applicants on Waiting List .....	318
--	-----

Old People .....	59
------------------	----

Other Applicants .....	259
------------------------	-----

(H. FORD. Housing  
Manager)

4. .... CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Temporary Licences renewed ..... 2

New Temporary Site Licences  
issued ..... Nil

Licences refused because  
Planning Permission not granted.. 1

Table showing number of occupied sites and number  
of Caravans accommodated on these Sites at the  
31st December, 1969.

No. of Sites	Number of Caravans which Site will accommodate		Permanent	Temporary	Exempt from Licensing
		Total Caravans			
1	37	37	Yes		
1	7	7	Yes		
1	2	2	Yes		
8	1	8	Yes		
1	10	10		Yes	
3	1	3		Yes	
9	1	9			Yes
24		76			

..... REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The following is a Report from the Engineer and Surveyor for which I thank him:

(a) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

New Works .....	Nil.
New Extensions:	The Patch, Slimbridge.
New connections to Sewers in Parishes where sewers recently laid...	15
Total number of new sewer connections during the year .....	149
Conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs. ....	2
Percentage of properties served by the main sewer .....	92%

(b) HOUSING:

(i) Improvement Grants:

Discretionary:

Number of applications .....	14
Number of approvals .....	14
Value of work involved .....	£8,774
Value of Grants made .....	£3,711

Total number of Grants made since start of Scheme  
(excluding Council Houses) ..... 520

Standard:

Number of Grants made .....	13
Value of Grants .....	£2,207

Total number of Grants since start of Scheme ..... 283

Improvement Grants made under Housing Act, 1969:

Number of applications .....	5
Number of Approvals .....	5
Value of Work involved .....	£20,848
Value of Grants made .....	£10,374

Total Value of All Grants since the start of the Scheme: £204,780

(ii) Modernisation and Improvement of Council Houses:

During the year 11 houses were modernised and improved,  
making a total of 570.

(iii) New Houses built during 1969:

- (a) Council Houses ..... (See Housing Manager's Report.)
- (b) Private Houses ..... 138.

(N.R.W.LEE, Engineer and  
Surveyor)



6. .... R A I N F A L L .

The following rainfall was recorded by the Council's rain gauge situated at these Offices, and the comparative figures for 1968 are also given.

	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1968.</u>
January	3.02 inches	3.33 inches
February	2.32	2.01
March	2.87	1.20
April	1.23	2.91
May	5.82	3.38
June	1.40	4.16
July	3.69	5.36
August	2.40	2.44
September	1.47	4.24
October	0.41	4.19
November	4.29	3.35
December	3.09	3.39
	<u>32.01 inches.</u>	<u>39.96 inches.</u>

7. .... W A T E R .

(a) ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM THE PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.

Parish	Total Population	Houses with mains supply		Houses served by standpipes		Houses with private supplies	
		No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.
Cam	5,507	2,155	5,471	3	9	9	27
Coaley	741	227	697	8	26	6	18
Dursley	5,320	1,808	5,305	2	6	3	9
Kingswood	964	321	958	2	3	1	3
North Nibley	780	233	750	-	-	10	30
Nympsfield	414	87	405	-	-	3	9
Slimbridge	960	298	948	-	-	4	12
Stinchcombe	504	137	462	4	12	10	30
Uley & Owlpen	1,324	397	1,264	2	6	18	54
Wotton-under-Edge	4,066	1,461	4,030	-	-	12	36
TOTAL:	20,580	7,124	20,290	21	62	76	228

(b) PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES:

(i) Samples were taken from eight different sources:

	<u>Bacteriological Examination.</u>	<u>Chemical Analysis.</u>
Number of samples taken.	14	2
Number found to be:		
Satisfactory	4	2
Unsatisfactory	10	-

Where appropriate, certain works were asked for at the source, and re-sampling arranged.

The results of the Chemical Analyses did not indicate any of the water supplies as being plumbo-solvent.

(ii) Water Cress:

During the year, two samples of watercress and three water samples were taken from the Watercress Beds at Crowell Brook, North Nibley. No fresh water snails (*Limnaea Truncatula*) were found and the sample results were satisfactory.

Advice was given in connection with the satisfactory production of Watercress, its sterilisation and labelling before marketing.

(b) PUBLIC SUPPLIES:

Some complaints have been received during the year concerning mains water supplies; samples were taken and the results are as follows:

Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
5	1	6

Chemical Analysis:

<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
2	Nil	2

Two specimens of discoloured lime deposit from electric kettles were submitted for examination. The results showed the discolouration to be due to a trace of copper from the recent installation of new pipes, but nothing of a harmful nature was found.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES.  
(RESULTS OF SOME OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN)

Address	6 Blackboys, Dursley.	Whiteway Cottage, Dursley.	Upper Rushmire Farm, Wotton- under-Edge.	Tinkley Farm, Nympsfield.
Source	Mains Supply	Shallow Well	Spring	Spring (Collection chamber)
Date	19-3-69	31-3-69	31-3-69	18-8-69
Reaction: pH	7.2	7.0		
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Parts per million)				
Total Dissolved Solids	370	450		
Loss on Ignition	17	30		
Mineral Matter	353	420		
Total Hardness:	322	380		
(a) Permanent	68	77		
(b) Temporary	254	303		
Chlorine (as Chloride)	16	18		
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil		
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	0.02		
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.38	1.0		
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil		
Fluorine (F)	Nil	Nil		
Lead (Pb)	Nil	Nil		
Iron (Fe)	Nil	Nil		
Copper (Cu)	Nil	Nil		
Zinc (Zn)	Slight trace	Nil		
Manganese	Nil	Nil		
Residual Chlorine	0.04	-		
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Probable Numbers per 100 ml)				
Coliform bacilli	0	0	1	160
Bact. coli (Type I)	0	0	0	13
Plate Count				
24 hrs. @ 37°C.	6	12	6	18
72 hrs. @ 22°C.	3	> 3,000	130	118



BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES.  
(RESULTS OF SOME OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN)

Address	Tinkley Farm, Nympsfield (Ram Chamber)	2 Nasse Court, Cam.	Cottage, Churchend, Slimbridge. (Mr. Theyers)	Keepers Lodge, Owlpen.
Source	Spring	Mains Supply	Shallow Well	Spring
Date:	18-8-69	18-9-69	27-10-69	28-10-69
Reaction: pH		7.9		7.5
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Parts per million)				
Total Dissolved Solids				334
Loss on Ignition				37
Mineral Matter				297
Total Hardness				134
(a) Permanent				62.5
(b) Temporary				71.5
Chlorine (as Chloride)		59		21
Free Ammonia		(Discolouration on lime		Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia		deposit due to		Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen		trace of copper		2.0
Nitrite Nitrogen		from recent		Nil
Fluorine (F)		installation of		Nil
Lead (Pb)		new pipes &		Nil
Iron (Fe)		cistern but this		Nil
Copper (Cu)		would impart		Nil
Zinc (Zn)		nothing of a harm- ful nature to the water.)		Nil
Manganese		Trace		Nil
Residual Chlorine		Nil		Nil
		0.4		Nil
		-		-
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Probable Numbers per 100 ml.)				
Coliform bacilli	160	0	180+	2
Bact. coli (Type I)	20	0	0	2
Plate Count				
24 hrs. @ 37°C.	38	1	43	1
72 hrs. @ 22°C.	144	> 300	> 3,000	1,030

8. .... C L E A N   A I R   A C T , 1 9 5 6 .

Measurement of Air Pollution:

Daily Volumetric Apparatus - Cam House School, Cam.

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			Ratio: Sm/SO2
	Microgrammes per cu. m.			Microgrammes per cu. m.			
	Av.	Min.	H.D.	Av.	Min.	H.D.	
	Daily Reading			Daily Reading			
January	11.3	4	52	47.8	49	119	.13
February	17.7	6	81	62.1	64	174	.18
March	17.4	13	52	69.4	84	212	.15
April	2.2	2	17	29.6	74	153	.02
May	3.7	1	27	38.4	41	90	.06
June	5.1	2	13	43.2	36	86	.08
July	6.4	3	26	43.9	32	104	.14
August	5.7	3	14	44.0	43	84	.08
September	11.3	6	31	48.9	51	103	.16
October	11.8	2	56	52.1	41	107	.19
November	13.2	6	76	47.1	51	153	.19
December	19.1	6	82	58.2	48	94	.21

(H.D. denotes Highest Daily Reading)

Dark Smoke:

Number of Contraventions recorded ..... 2

Furnaces: (Section 3)

Notifications received of proposal to install a furnace. 2

Applications for prior approval ..... 3

Number of cases in which alterations were required .... 1

Applications granted ..... 3

Height of Chimneys: (Clean Air Act, 1968, Section 6)

Number of Plans submitted showing new chimneys ..... 3

Number of cases in which alterations were required .... 1

Number approved ..... 3

9. .... REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

(a) REFUSE COLLECTION:

A weekly collection service is given throughout the District.

(b) DUSTBIN HIRE SCHEME:

This Scheme continued to operate satisfactorily during the year; the annual charge remained at 6/- per bin.

The following bins were issued:

Initial Issues .....	71
Replacements .....	167
Total number issued:	<u>238</u>

Total number of Bins on hire at the end of the year: ..... 2,743.

During the year the policy of issuing sack holders and paper sacks to Old Person's dwellings built by the Council was continued, and 66 sack holders are now in use throughout the District.

In the case of the new Group Dwellings at Drylease Court, Wotton-under-Edge, and Glebelands, Cam, staplers have been issued to Wardens in order that they may staple the mouths of the sacks as they become full.

(c) REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The central refuse tip for the District at Everside Lane, Cam, continued in use during the year. In anticipation that the winning of gravel by Motorway Contractors will make further gravel pit area available for refuse tipping the Council had a further area of the existing gravel pit excavated. At the time of writing this Report, Planning Consent has been applied for in connection with the winning of gravel from approximately 11 acres of land at Everside Lane. The Motorway Contractors will require much of the area for tipping motorway soil, but it is hoped that a few acres will become available to the Council before we complete our existing Tip.

(d) SALVAGE:

During the year a discussion took place with the collection personnel with a view to increasing the quantity of salvage collected; the response was good and the total receipts for the year was £1,016 as compared with £605. for 1968.

The following table shows the quantities of salvageable materials which were collected and sold during the year:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	108	14	0	14	966.	7.	0.
Mixed Metals		7	2	11	38.	10.	0.
Scrap Iron	2	7	0	0	9.	18.	0.
Rags		2	3	0	1.	7.	6.
TOTAL:	111	11	1	25	£1,016.	2.	6.



10. .... MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Food Inspection:

The following foodstuffs were examined and voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:

(i)	Carcase Meat .....	44 lbs.
(ii)	Offal .....	20 lbs.
(iii)	Tinned Meats .....	4 lbs.
(iv)	Tinned Fruit .....	8 ozs.
(v)	Frozen Food (fish, vegetables, meat and icecream) .....	4 cwts. 39 lbs.
(vi)	Fish .....	28 lbs.

(b) Complaints:

During the year complaints were received concerning the following:

Stale cakes.

Naringin crystals in Tinned Grapefruit.

Mouldy Pork Pies.

A foreign body in a loaf of bread.

Frozen chicken.

Each case was investigated, and, where necessary, the matter was taken up with the manufacturers or packers. Most of the complaints were justified, but it was evident in two cases that the customer was not fully aware of the life and proper storage of pork pies and frozen chicken.

(c) Court Case:

A prosecution was taken against a Cam shopkeeper for contraventions against the provisions of Regulations Nos. 5 and 23 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

He pleaded guilty, was fined £20., and ordered to pay £5. towards the Council's costs.

(d) Food Hygiene:

384 visits were made during the year in connection with food and food hygiene.

(e) Icecream and Ice Lollies:

(i) Bacteriological Examination:

Icecream:

	No. Samples	Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Icecream	28	7	10	7	4
Soft Icecream	1	1	-	-	-

One sample of dried milk used in the manufacture of icecream was taken and the result was satisfactory.

Ice Lollies:

Six samples were taken to check the pH value. The samples were found to be satisfactory.

(ii) Registration of Premises for the Sale of Icecream:

Number of applications received ..... 2

Number of applications granted ..... 2

Total number of Premises registered ..... 88

(f) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:

New Registrations of Distributors of Milk .... 11

Total number of Distributors of Milk ..... 32

(g) Licensed Premises:

There are now 37 Licensed Inns and Hotels in the District.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE DISTRICT.

Type of Business	Cam	Coaley	Dursley	Kingswood	North Nibley	Nympsfield	Slimbridge	Stinchcombe	Uley	Wotton-under-Edge	Outside Area	TOTAL
Grocers	12	2	11	3	2	2	3	-	2	8	-	45
Confectioners	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	15
Multiple Stores	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baker/Pastrycook	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	8
Grocer/Greengrocer	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Fruiterer/Greengrocer	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8
Fishmonger/Fruiterer/ Greengrocer	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish/Grocer/ Fishmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Fishmonger/Fried Fish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Fishmonger/Butcher	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Butcher	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	9
Cafes & Restaurants	3	-	5	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	-	16
Hawkers of Food	1	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	9	25
Distributors of Milk & Dairy Products	8	1	11	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	3	34
TOTAL:												173



11. .... OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following tables give details of Registration, General Inspections and Contraventions:

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices .....	2	40	8
Retail Shops .....	-	104	22
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens .....	1	11	8
Fuel Storage Depots ..	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3	155	38

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to premises registered under the Act ..... 72

Analysis of Contraventions:

Contraventions in respect of:

	<u>Number found</u>
Section 4. Cleanliness .....	1
5. Overcrowding .....	-
6. Temperature .....	6
7. Ventilation .....	2
8. Lighting .....	-
9. Sanitary Conveniences .....	1
10. Washing Facilities .....	-
11. Supply of Drinking Water .....	1
12. Clothing Accommodation .....	1
13. Sitting Facilities .....	-
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers) .....	-
15. Eating Facilities .....	-
16. Floors, passages and stairs .....	3
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery .....	-
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery.	-
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23. Prohibition of heavy work .....	-
24. First Aid .....	4
Other Matters .....	9
TOTAL:	28

Exemptions:

Number of applications for exemption received ..... Nil

Prosecutions: ..... Nil

Accidents Reported: ..... Nil

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	75	23	2	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	13	4	1	-
TOTAL:	88	27	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	8	5	-	1	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c).
Paper Bags .....	38
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ....	4
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc....	29
Textile Weaving .....	11
TOTAL:	82



13. .... R O D E N T   C O N T R O L .

(A) The following is a copy of the Annual Report which has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	Type of Property.	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in District (as per Valuation List 31/3/69)	7,680	261
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	283	4
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	68	4
(ii) Mice	30	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,049	103
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	49	42
(ii) Mice	52	8

The table given below shows the number of Maintenance Treatment Agreements which are in operation at the present time:

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value of Contracts.</u>
Business Premises.	29	£177. 5s. Od.
Farms.	19	£157. 0s. Od.
Schools.	21	£32. 10s. Od.
	69	£366. 15s. Od.

Three Contracts were terminated during the year, and two new ones were negotiated; three premises changed hands and the Contracts were transferred accordingly.

(B) SEWER TREATMENTS:

During April, test baiting was carried out in the Dursley, Cam, and Wotton-under-Edge sewers. Small infestations were found in some lengths of sewer and a treatment was carried out using the poison Warfarin.

Test baiting of the previously infested lengths was carried out in October and a further treatment completed on the length found to be still infested.



14. .... PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.
- Number of installations licensed at the 31st December, 1969 .... 53
- Number of installations where the storage  
capacity was increased ..... 2
15. .... CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.
- One Factory in Dursley is licensed for the storage of the above  
and the firm concerned has two Stores in use.
16. .... RAG, FLOCK & FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.
- Number of Registered Premises ..... Nil
17. .... HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.
- Total Number of Registered Premises ..... 19
18. .... ANTHRAX.
- No cases of suspected Anthrax were notified during the years.
19. .... THE MORTUARY, WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.
- During 1968, the Mortuary at Wotton-under-Edge was only used on  
a few occasions as a Chapel of Rest and no postmortems were carried  
out there.
- All cases dealt with by Her Majesty's Coroner are now taken to  
Bristol, and, so, after consulting H.M. Coroner, the Chief Superintendent  
of Police, and local Undertakers, the Council decided to close the  
Mortuary which was quite costly to maintain.
- The Mortuary equipment was sold, and the Council has now offered the  
building for sale.

20. .... S E P T I C   T A N K S .

The charge made by the Council's Contractors remained at 45/- per hour.

	Number of Emptyings during year.	£.	s.	d.
Private Tanks.	128	517.	5.	0.
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is wholly or partly recovered.	25	128.	2.	6.
TOTAL	153	£645.	7.	6.

Final emptyings were made in 22 instances where owners had had their house drainage connected to the public sewer.

Seven new septic tanks were installed.

21. .... C O M P L A I N T S   A N D   R E Q U E S T S .

698 complaints and requests were received and dealt with by the Department during the year.

22. .... N O T I C E S   S E R V E D   O N   O W N E R S .

	<u>Number served.</u>	<u>Number completed.</u>
Informal Notices	139	84
Statutory Notices	1	1

23. .... S U M M A R Y   O F   V I S I T S .

General Public Health .....	1,539
Housing .....	886
Infectious Disease .....	380
Meat and Food Inspection .....	387
Sampling .....	46
Refuse Collection, Disposal, etc.....	690
Civic Amenities Act .....	83

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4,011

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STROUD  
RURAL DISTRICT.



STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

H. J. Keene, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

W. H. Maddocks, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

P. J. Gadsden, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Major L.H.W. Barrington.  
T. F. Begley, Esq.  
D. J. Bullock, Esq.  
P. O. Carter, Esq.  
F. Chapman, Esq.,  
Mrs. V. M. E. Chapple.  
H. G. S. Clarke, Esq.  
Mrs. M. M. Clarke.  
Mrs. G. M. Davies.  
J. H. Dorsett, Esq.  
W. E. Duncan-Young, Esq.  
G. J. Gammans, Esq.,  
M. Gardner, Esq.  
W. S. C. Green, Esq.  
J. I. Hinds, Esq.  
H. W. T. Jago, Esq.  
C. W. C. Joyce, Esq.  
H. J. Keene, Esq.

Mrs. P.B. Keith-Roach.  
Mrs. D. Lewis.  
The Hon. J. L. Lindsay.  
Mrs. E. J. Lock.  
W. H. Maddocks, Esq.  
F. H. Moore, Esq.  
B. L. W. Parker, Esq.  
Mrs. V. O. Poulden.  
G. A. Pugh, Esq.  
R. S. Rand, Esq.  
J. S. Scott, Esq.  
J. F. Sollars, Esq.  
Mrs. K. A. Tincker.  
Rear Admiral G. Willoughby.  
Mrs. A. D. Whitaker.  
K. Willmore, Esq.  
K. W. Woolterton, Esq.  
Mrs. A. Young.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:	H.F.Critchley, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., F. Inst. P.H.E.
Senior Health Inspector:	C. G. Howell, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.H., D.I.S.A.A.
Health Inspector (Housing):	B. L. Breakwell, M.A.P.H.I.
Health Inspector:	D. C. Ind, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Student Health Inspector:	J. Whitney.
Senior Building Inspector:	W. H. Ryan.
Building Inspectors:	M. R. Whittaker, A.I.A.S. A. E. Greenwood.
Engineering Assistant:	M. E. Fletcher, M.I.C.W.
Depot Superintendent:	E. J. Ladbrook.
Assistant Superintendent:	H. Morgan. (To 31.10.69)
Pests Officer and Technical Assistant:	D. Jones.
Secretary:	Mrs. V. Gurr.
Clerk/Shorthand Typists:	Mrs. S. Fulton. Mrs. A. Mills.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my sixteenth Annual Report to the Council for the year 1969.

The publication during the year of the long-awaited Radcliffe Maud Report on the reorganisation of local government has made it a momentous one. If the report is accepted and implemented the Stroud Rural District Council will exist as a separate entity for only a few more years.

Much can be achieved in the time left and I am glad that the Council propose to continue their current progressive policies.

Three important policies affecting environmental health are the sewerage of the district, the introduction of an improved refuse collection system, and the implementation of the Housing Act 1969 with its Improvement Grant provisions for older houses.

These and the many other duties undertaken by the department will be pursued with vigour by the staff and myself.

In place of much of the routine written material Mr. B. L. Breakwell has contributed an article on housing which I hope will be of interest.

May I thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Health Committee and other Chairmen and members of the Council for their encouragement and support; also all members of the staff of my department for their hard and loyal work and support.

Yours sincerely,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

John Street,  
STROUD.





## RURAL HOUSING .

Bad housing conditions have been the concern of local authorities since 1848 when the duty to appoint officers to deal with "nuisances" was established by the first Public Health Act. This Act was necessary to combat the grossly bad living conditions which existed at that time and the epidemic diseases which abounded, particularly in the larger cities. Early public health legislation is bound up with the establishment of local authorities as we know them today. The Public Health Act 1875 was the principal Act for about 60 years, until it was mainly replaced by the Act of 1936 which consolidated and repealed earlier enactments and replaced the term "Sanitary authority" with that of "Local Authority" in relation to urban and rural districts.

The law relating to the housing of the "working classes" was consolidated by the Housing Act 1936 which was followed by the Factories Act 1937 and the Food and Drugs Act 1938. Since the second world war the trend to separate public health law into separate fields has increased as standards have been raised and steps have been taken to combat new problems.

In relation to housing the Act of 1936 has been replaced by the Housing Act 1957 and the reference to "working classes" has been removed from the statutes. Extensive measures have been taken to alleviate the problems of multi-occupation, various acts dealing with rents have been passed and grants have been introduced to encourage the improvement of houses. Early legislation was aimed at alleviating the grossly bad conditions which existed and over the years great efforts have been made to secure the repair or demolition of bad houses. Since the war more than 700,000 properties have been demolished, two million people rehoused and one million houses improved with grant aid.

Despite these efforts a national survey carried out by Public Health Inspectors under the direction of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1967 showed that unsatisfactory houses were to be found in significant numbers throughout the country and not as had previously been supposed only in certain well defined areas. 12% of houses were found to be unfit to live in and of the remaining houses about one in three needed improvement or substantial repair. The results of this enquiry showed that there were still far too many people in all parts of the country and in all kinds of accommodation living in bad conditions and without the comfort and convenience which they ought to have in their homes.

The Housing Act 1969 was introduced to implement the policy outlined in the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes", which was produced in 1968. The White Paper indicated that the balance of need between new house building and improvement was changing and that within the total level of public investment a greater share should go to the improvement of older houses. The Act imposes a duty on local authorities not only to consider the need for new houses but also what needs to be done about those which are unsatisfactory.

The low rents of some privately owned houses have long been one of the factors attributing to their neglect and the new Act allows for rents to be increased to a more realistic level, where the house is up to a reasonable standard of amenity and repair. It also contains new

provisions relating to multi-occupied property, but the main feature concerns house improvement.

Earlier legislation was concerned with punitive measures to secure the repair of unsatisfactory houses or more often measures which resulted in the demolition of the property. The new Act seeks to encourage the improvement and repair of suitable houses, wherever this is possible, although in many cases demolition will still be the most suitable course of action.

The financial reasons for preserving the existing national stock of sound houses is emphasised and the social value of preserving existing neighbourhoods is officially recognised. The personal nature of this work is not overlooked and Councils are urged to see that the best possible administration is set up to secure good public relations.

The new provisions consolidated and amended the existing legislation relating to house improvement. This branch of housing work is now brought clearly into the general pattern of housing legislation. Previously the manner of assessing a house would usually be to consider how long it was likely to remain suitable as a dwelling, but now the prime consideration will be to consider its potential for improvement and, if it is sensible to prolong the life of the house, how good a standard it can be raised to.

In a district of this kind, where about two-thirds of the houses are more than sixty years old and few areas remain where wholesale demolition would be the best course of action, considerable importance has been placed on encouraging house improvement. The new provisions have been welcomed for the help they offer to achieve this end.

Even though many houses have been improved under the previous legislation a great deal remains to be done in this field. A considerable increase in public interest is reflected in the greatly increased number of enquiries which have been received and visits which are being made to properties.

The provisions are still new and each case involves its own special problems, both practical and financial, but the number of schemes approved for improvement grants is already in the order of three times that previously dealt with.

Most houses which are considered fall short of a reasonable standard in many respects other than the provision of the standard amenities. An immediate result of the new Act was to arrest the trend of recent years towards an increase in the number of Standard Grant schemes at the expense of improvement to the higher standard. The reason for this trend was the considerable increase in grant for the provision of standard amenities compared with the unaltered level of the improvement grant. The new level of the improvement grant means that more owners are now being encouraged to bring their properties up to a level of amenity and repair which is wholly acceptable by modern standards.



The new provision allowing for many repairs to be considered eligible for grant purposes means that nearly all the work needed to thoroughly renovate a house can be taken into account when assessing the amount of grant. The majority of grants are for this reason now up to the common maximum amount of £1,000. There is also a strong inducement to owners of properties in need of substantial repair to consider thoroughly modernising the property with grant aid rather than carrying out the minimum of repairs entirely at their own expense.

Assistance in the form of loans to meet the owner's share of the cost are also of great importance. Considerable use is being made of this facility. The new provision allowing for mortgages to be given where the advance is repayable at the end of a fixed period has been found of help in a number of cases where the owner is a retired person depending on a pension, and it is appropriate for this to be extended to meet the payment of interest on the capital sum. In an area where many residents are elderly owner/occupiers who often do not have the resources to pay their share of the improvement cost this is likely to be a provision which will be increasingly used.

In this district the age and character of the majority of the privately owned houses means that their condition is in constant need of attention. The change in the standard of fitness to include internal bad arrangement means that many more houses may be considered unfit than had previously been the case. The trend to increased interest and activity in this field since the inception of the Housing Act in August 1969 is encouraging and it is hoped that the Council's general policy to encourage worthwhile improvement of houses together with the new assistance which is available, will lead to a steady increase in the standard of older houses in the district.

B. L. BREAKWELL.





REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Towards the end of 1969 the Health Committee and the Council approved the introduction of an improved system of collection using disposable sacks.

The first phase covering the parishes of Stonehouse, King's Stanley and Leonard Stanley will come into operation in 1970. It is planned to extend the system to the whole area by 1973 at the latest.

I feel that the new system once working and understood by all will benefit householders, the district in general, and our men collecting the refuse.

Householders will not have the chore of carrying out their dustbin to the kerbside each week. The actual collection should be cleaner and less dusty, thereby keeping the district tidier and our men will find the task of collecting refuse cleaner and less arduous.

In the meantime kerbside collections have continued and the delivery of a new "Masketeer" screw type vehicle has assisted in keeping work up to schedule.

Increasing demands are made for the bulky refuse collection service and this is helping to keep the district relatively free of dumping. I feel that much of the dumping of outworn furniture, etc. that takes place originates from surrounding districts which either do not collect such items or make a separate charge for same.

Disposal of refuse has continued during the year at Ebley. Control is strict and complaints are rare. Land is available for about two years further tipping and investigations concerning further possible sites are being made.

SALVAGE:

The following table shows the quantities of waste materials collected and sold during the year:

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>			<u>Value.</u>		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	304	17	0	2,542.	7.	2.
Scrap Iron	26	13	2	128.	14.	5.
Non ferrous metals	1	18	3	269.	0.	0.
Rags	3	12	2	45.	6.	0.
TOTALS:	337	1	3	£2,985.	7.	7.

2. .... SEWERAGE .

Good progress has been made during the first year of the five-year programme.

The full programme is:

Painswick Valley Sewer, Stroud to Painswick.

Nailsworth Valley Sewer.

Stage I - Dudbridge to Stroud Urban District boundary at Lightpill.

Stage II- Lightpill to George Hotel, Nailsworth.  
Sewer from Forwood, Minchinhampton to  
George Hotel, Nailsworth.

Internal sewers for the villages of Horsley, Box,  
Brownhill and Pitchcombe.

The Painswick Valley sewer some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length was completed by November at a cost of £98,168. The Painswick Disposal Works has been abandoned and dismantled, a new storm water overflow constructed and a connection made between the existing main sewer and the new valley sewer.

Ministry approval was received and a tender in the sum of £178,115 accepted by the Joint Sewerage Committee for Stage I of the Nailsworth Valley sewer. A tender for the new hot digester at the Stanley Downton Disposal Works (£138,115) was similarly accepted. Work on both is expected to begin early in 1970.

Approval was given for the preparation of detailed schemes covering the remainder of the five year programme and it is hoped that construction of the Brownhill sewers will also start during 1970.



3. .... WATER SUPPLY .

A. PRIVATE SUPPLIES:

Samples taken from private wells and springs.

Total number of bacteriological samples taken .....	68
Number of bacteriological samples satisfactory.....	44
Number of bacteriological samples polluted.....	24
	<hr/>
	68
	<hr/>

No chemical samples were taken during the year.

B. PUBLIC SUPPLIES:

Samples of main water taken regularly throughout the year by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board were with the exception of three doubtful bacteriological samples at Bridgend reported as satisfactory for a public supply. After examination further sampling proved satisfactory.

Following complaints of discolouration in the Stonehouse area the opacity was found to be slightly high and flushing of the distribution main was recommended.

In August a consumer complaint of strong taste and odour of chlorine was examined and accepted in respect of a high residual which the sample contained. The Water Board reported that this is a consequence of the changed policy of maintaining a much higher residual at Gigg Mill source and could give rise to the discolouration of aluminium pots and pans. In due course it was hoped to reduce the treatment at Gigg Mill.

H O U S I N G .

Table showing progress made in dealing with unfit houses.  
(Position as at 31st December, 1969)

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister) .....	450
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	492
(c)	Total number of unfit houses .....	<u>942</u>
(d)	Number of houses demolished .....	332
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished) .....	288
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	<u>322</u>
(g)	Total number dealt with to date .....	<u>942</u>
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with .....	100% of original programme.

STATISTICS FOR 1969.1. SLUM CLEARANCE houses dealt with in 1969.

(a)	Demolished .....	2
(b)	Closed .....	18
(c)	Part closed .....	Nil
(d)	Made fit .....	28

2. NEW HOUSES AND FLATS completed in 1969:

(a)	Council (including 15 dwellings built for old people) .....	39
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3. HOUSING WAITING LIST:

Number waiting per thousand population ...	12.5
Number waiting per 100 properties .....	3.5
Old People .....	114
General Waiting List .....	<u>260</u>
TOTAL:	<u>374</u>

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS dealt with in 1969:

1. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS:

(a) Applications approved .....	45
(b) Schemes completed .....	28
(c) Amount of Grant paid .....	£10,974. 0s. Od.

2. STANDARD GRANTS:

(a) Applications approved .....	51
(b) Schemes completed .....	58
(c) Amount of Grant paid .....	£11,770.12s. 4d.

The HOUSING ACT 1969 made substantial alterations to the Grant Scheme. All applications after August 1969 were considered under the new provisions and the statistics given include the following details of approvals under the new Scheme:

(a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS:

Applications approved .....	19
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(The Grant approved in these cases was £16,541, and the total estimated cost of the works disregarding grant requirements was £55,837).

(b) STANDARD GRANTS:

Applications approved .....	14
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(The total maximum Grant approved in these cases was £2,405)

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE TO HOUSES DURING THE YEAR (1969)

Initial Housing Inspections .....	32
Re-inspections following above .....	168
Visits re Discretionary Grants .....	158
Re-visits re Discretionary Grants .....	189
Visits re Standard Grants .....	60
Re-visits re Standard Grants .....	192
Visits following Complaints .....	23
Re-visits following Complaints .....	12
Visits re Houses in Multiple Occupation...	15
Miscellaneous Visits .....	31

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880

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HOUSING REPORT by Mr. E. Russell, Housing Manager.

The Council have erected thirty-nine dwellings during the year.

All the above dwellings are equipped with full central heating, either by gas or electricity, and fifteen properties were specially suitable for old people.

In addition to the above, two cottages at Painswick were completely modernised and re-let during the year.

Fifty-nine tenants have now taken advantage of the scheme for installing night storage central heating, while a further sixteen tenants are awaiting the installation of this system.

A decision was taken to modernise two-hundred flats at Stonehouse and a pilot scheme on the first twelve has commenced.

The number of families re-housed during the year was two hundred and nine, and the number of applicants on the waiting list is three hundred and seventy-four, of which it is considered that two hundred and thirty-eight merit consideration at this time.

5. .... CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Table indicating the number of Licences and Caravans controlled.

Total number of Licensed Caravan Sites .....	38
Total number of Licences issued or renewed during 1969.....	2
Number of Licences refused during 1969 .....	Nil
Number of applications where Planning Consent refused.....	Nil
Number of Caravans estimated on Licensed Sites .....	187
Number of sites complying with Licence Conditions .....	38
Number of visits and inspections re Caravan Sites .....	182

6. .... RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Number of Factories registered under Section 2 .....	3
Number of Factories licensed under Sections 6/7 .....	3
Number of Registered Premises holding B.S.A.Licences .....	3
Number of Samples of Filling Materials taken during year....	3

7. .... ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT.

Total number of Premises licensed under the Act .....	3
Number of new premises licensed during 1969 .....	Nil
Number of Inspections carried out at Registered Premises .	6

8. .... SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

Total number of Dealers registered under the Act .....	4
Number of New Dealers registered during 1969 .....	1
Number of visits to Dealers .....	5
Number of renewals of Registration during 1969 .....	Nil

9. .... GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956.  
 - HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

Number of applications received for registration .....	2
Number of applications granted .....	2
Total number of Registered Premises .....	27

10. .... ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956:

Number of visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution (including the Coal Concentration Depot) .....	130
Number of Smoke Observations taken .....	2
Number of applications received under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Act .....	5
Number of applications approved .....	5
Number of applications not approved .....	Nil

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968:

Number of visits .....	3
Number of applications received under Section 6 (Chimney Heights) .....	1
Number of applications approved .....	1
Number of applications not approved .....	Nil

11. .... NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Total number of Complaints received .....	14
Total number of visits of all kinds .....	76

During July the Department took delivery of a Dawes Type 1419B Sound Level Meter and Acoustic Calibrator. The meter is of advanced design with built-in octave band filters designed to give accurate measurements of sound level and frequency spectrum over the audio range.

Since delivery during the second half of the year this meter has been used on numerous occasions to investigate complaints, assess remedial measures and on request advise on the siting of proposed new machinery, particularly noisy compressors and fans.



12. .... FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART I.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health;

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities.	98	69	2	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	99	70	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.   by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					.
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3	3	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133 (1)(c)
Wearing apparel.	14
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	15
TOTAL:	29

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.



13. .... THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The number and types of visits, action taken and defects dealt with, etc., are set out in the tables below which are in the form required by the Ministry of Labour in the Annual Report from local authorities.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .....	3	50	5
Retail Shops .....	3	107	7
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	4	6	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .....	1	12	2
Fuel Storage Depots ...	-	4	-
TOTAL:	11	179	18

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS: ..... 92.

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed.
Offices .....	137
Retail Shops .....	310
Wholesale departments, warehouses..	23
Catering establishments open to the public .....	116
Canteens .....	4
Fuel Storage Depots .....	9
TOTAL:	599

Total Males ..... 224  
Total Females ..... 375

PROSECUTIONS:

Number instituted during the year ..... Nil

EXEMPTIONS:

Number of applications received ..... Nil

ACCIDENTS:

Number reported ..... 3

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND AND REMEDIED:

Structural defects .....	6
Want of Cleanliness .....	Nil
Overcrowding .....	Nil
Temperature .....	Nil
Ventilation .....	3
Lighting .....	1
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences .....	2
Insufficient or defective washing facilities .....	1
Thermometers not provided .....	4
Lack of Drinking Water .....	Nil
Inadequate Cloakroom Facilities .....	1
Inadequate Seating Facilities .....	Nil
Inadequate Eating Facilities .....	Nil
Inadequate First Aid .....	3
Unsatisfactory Condition of Floors, passages and stairways.....	3
Dangerous Machinery .....	Nil
Dangerous Acts .....	Nil
Other Matters .....	2
TOTAL:	<u>26</u>

14. .... FOOD PREMISES.

INSPECTION OF FOOD:

(a) ICE CREAM:

43 sample of icecream and 19 samples of iced lollies were taken during 1969. The results of the 62 samples are shown:

	<u>Ice Cream.</u>	<u>Soft Ice Cream.</u>	
Grade I .....	23	3	
II .....	10	2	
III .....	4	1	
IV .....	-	-	
	<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>	TOTAL: <u>43</u>
	<u>Iced Lollies.</u>		
Satisfactory .....	18		
Void .....	1		
	<u>19</u>		

A total of 90 premises are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream.

(b) POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

(c) LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no pasteurisation plants within the district and no samples of liquid egg were taken.

(d) FOOD INSPECTION:

The following goods were inspected and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

Canned Meat and Meat Products .....	32 lbs. 12 ozs.
Canned Vegetables .....	21 cans.
Ice Cream. No. of blocks & cartons.	481

(e) EXTRANEEOUS MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS:

An unusually large number of complaints were made to the Department regarding unwholesome food, or food containing foreign bodies. It is apparent that the public are becoming increasingly concerned about the quality of their food and food hygiene generally and are prepared to come forward and complain to the Public Health Department. Every complaint is carefully investigated and appropriate action taken whenever bad practices, poor handling, or carelessness are found. The complaints received and dealt with are summarized as follows:

(i) Foreign body in can of Corned Beef.

The foreign body was identified as a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square piece of iron oxide scale possibly from an oven or pan during processing. The matter was pursued via the distributors, wholesalers and importers and finally to the manufacturing plant in South America where a review of the installations was accomplished in order to prevent a repetition of this type of complaint.

(ii) "Gritty" material in Milk.

After checks at the farm and the pasteurising plant it was discovered that at the dairy concerned it was the practice to wash the bottles and place them inverted in crates to drain. Particles of rust from the crates adhered to the tops of the bottles when drying and further particles of rust were found on the rubber protecting rings on the fillers. Precautions were taken to prevent a recurrence of the complaint by minor modifications to the plant.

(iii) Dirty Milk Bottle.

Stains on a bottle containing milk were found to consist of a dried-on film of milk residues, mainly protein matter. The dairy improved their "spotting" system and disciplined their staff. They were warned that any repetition of this nature would most likely lead to the Council taking action under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.



(iv) Plastic Material in Corned Beef.

Both the manufacturers and the Public Health Department carried out examinations of the foreign body found in a 7 oz. can of corned beef. It was confirmed as a piece of plastic adhesive of a type in common use in the Argentine. As the complainant was unable to remember exactly where and when the can was purchased and was reluctant to attend Court, and the manufacturers appeared to have taken precautions to prevent a recurrence, the Council resolved not to institute proceedings in this case.

(v) Mouldy Apple Turnover.

A complaint was made that a number of apple turnovers bought from a local bakery were in a mouldy condition when removed from the bag for consumption the same day as purchased. It was discovered that a batch of five dozen turnovers had been prepared the previous week and stored at 0° F. in a large refrigerator before being baked. Tins containing apple filling were examined and found to be wholesome and no other complaints were received from the batch of five dozen. The weather at the time was warm and humid and it is thought that this was an isolated case.

(vi) Stale Bar of Milk Chocolate.

Investigations brought to light some old stock of chocolate on cheap offer at a self service shop which had also been exposed to sunlight at a sales point behind a large window. The Company concerned were required to provide suitable window blinds to protect food stuffs from the direct rays of the sun and to take greater care in rotation of stock.

(vii) Mouldy Condition of Bread.

Approximately three quarters of a wrapped loaf of bread was found to be in a mouldy condition when opened on the same day as delivered. The condition was probably due to wrapping before adequate cooking. Satisfactory evidence was not obtainable due to the involvement of various bakeries, agents and roundsmen and no proceedings could be instituted but all concerned were informed of the serious view taken by the Council of this type of complaint.

(viii) Beetle in Bread.

A beetle, identified as *tenebrio molitor* commonly found infesting cereal products, was discovered embedded in a slice of a brown loaf purchased from a local baker. It had obviously been baked in the bread and upon inspection it was noted that there was no system of examination or sifting of the flour used in small quantities for this particular type of loaf.

The Council resolved to institute proceedings against the baker under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. By the end of 1969 the case had not been heard by the Magistrates.

(ix) Complaint of Maggot in Chocolate.

A bar of chocolate allegedly containing a maggot was sent by post to the Public Health Department. On arrival the chocolate was reduced to crumbs and no maggot could be discovered. On making enquiries at the shop concerned it was found that all old existing stock had just been renewed by the manufacturers at the request of the shopkeeper. No further action could be taken.

(x) Brown Streaks and Lumps in White Bread.

This complaint was found to be due to a slight residue of brown granary meal becoming mixed with the flour when changing from one type of bread to another, and was of no public health significance.

(xi) Foreign Body in Shortcake Biscuit.

A black foreign body resembling a flat piece of metal was found embedded in a shortcake biscuit. The retailers and manufacturers were informed and the retailers pleaded warranty. The Quality Control Manager of the Manufacturing Company examined the biscuit and was also of the opinion that the foreign body was a small piece of metal. A thorough check was to be made of the processing plant.

The Health Inspector however, was not convinced that the object was metal and submitted it to the Public Analyst. The Analyst's report stated that it was a charred fragment of starchy matter in which siliceous particles were detected - in other words a piece of scorched dough. No further action was taken.

(f) FOOD PREMISES.

The various Food Premises in the District are set out in the following tables together with the number of visits made to each of them:

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955/57.

(a)	Number of Ice Cream premises registered .....	110
	Number of Registrations during 1969 .....	5
(b)	Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved foods, etc.....	24
(c)	Dairies - number of premises on register .....	19
	Number of Registrations during 1969 .....	Nil

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956 - Section 154.

(a)	Number of Food Storage Premises registered .....	4
	Number of Registrations during 1969 .....	Nil
(b)	Number of Hawkers of Food registered .....	13
	Number of Registrations during 1969 .....	Nil
	Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by Registered Hawkers .....	23

UNREGISTERED PREMISES.

	<u>No. in area.</u>	<u>No. of visits.</u>
Butchers.....	18	48
Fishmongers .....	5	11
General Grocers .....	106	91
Bakehouses, etc. ....	10	15
Sugar Confectioners .....	49	2
Public Houses and Off Licences..	77	41
Hotels .....	13	16
Restaurants and Cafes .....	14	32
Industrial Canteens .....	20	20
Places of Entertainment .....	17	15
Chemists .....	5	2
Food Preparation Premises .....	7	7
Nursing Homes .....	9	1
	<u>350</u>	<u>301</u>



OTHER VISITS:

Inspection of Food .....	33
Sampling of Food .....	6
Educational (Food Hygiene) .....	10
Miscellaneous .....	38
Mobile Traders .....	16
	<u>103</u>

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Type of Premises	No. of Premises.	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg.16	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Butchers .....	18	18	18	17
Fishmongers .....	5	5	5	5
General Grocers .....	106	106	103	103
Bakehouses, etc. ....	10	10	10	10
Sugar Confectioners .....	49	49	49	48
Public Houses & Off Licences	77	77	77	77
Hotels .....	13	13	13	13
Restaurants and Cafes .....	14	14	14	14
Industrial Canteens .....	20	20	20	20
Places of Entertainment ....	17	17	17	17
Chemists .....	5	5	5	5
Food Preparation Premises ..	7	7	7	7
Nursing Homes .....	9	9	9	9

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

The following table gives a summary of contraventions found and remedied during the year.

Repairs and Improvements .....	14
Limewashed or cleansed .....	12
Improvements to equipment, etc. ....	24
Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences .....	6
Inadequate Hot and Cold Water Supplies .....	4
Lack of or defective washhand basins, towels, etc.....	3
Lack of First Aid materials .....	3
Lack of Clothing Accommodation .....	2
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc.....	4
Insufficient Lighting or Ventilation .....	1
Lack of proper temperature control .....	1
Improvement to Stores .....	4

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78

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15. INTENSIVE FARMING.

Complaints continue to be received concerning the disposal of waste from a large battery hen egg producing premises. The liquid manure when spread on surrounding farm land gives off a highly objectionable smell for some three to four days.

Despite extensive field trials and experiments it appears that the only effective methods of control is to plough in the manure immediately it is spread on to the land but this is not always possible if spread on to permanent grass land or in adverse weather conditions. Chemical methods of control have so far proved ineffective but even if successful would prove expensive during a full year.

Fortunately the farmer concerned has been very co-operative and further trials and experiments are being carried out. The disturbing feature from this Authority's point of view however, is that these premises, gradually extended over the past few years, did not require Planning Permission. This loop hole in Planning legislation surely requires closing to enable local Public Health Authorities who bear the brunt of the problems caused by such premises to be consulted and to offer their advice at the outset.

16. SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS.

Water Supply, including sampling.....	134
Stables and Piggeries .....	25
Disinfestation of filthy and verminous premises ..	24
Refuse Collection and Disposal .....	369
Rodent Control (including work in sewers) .....	1,609
Drainage and Sewage Disposal .....	244
General Complaints .....	72
Tents and Caravans .....	182
Schools .....	2
Places of Entertainment .....	4
Hairdressers .....	19
Infectious Disease and Disinfections .....	20
Rag Flock .....	3
Atmospheric Pollution .....	132
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .....	80
Noise Abatement .....	76
Animal Boarding Establishments .....	6
Abandoned Vehicles .....	22
Poultry Farms .....	38
Scrap Metal Dealers .....	5
Health Education .....	10
Launderettes .....	3
	<hr/>
	3,079

ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING WORK CARRIED OUT  
BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Sewer Extensions, Engineering and Surveying Inspections carried out by Public Health Inspectors in addition to their normal duties ..... 83

TOTAL: 3,162

17.

..... BUILDING SECTION.

DEPOSITED PLANS:

998 Plans were deposited during 1969 representing a monthly average of 83.

HOUSE BUILDING:

96 private houses and 39 Council houses were completed during 1969, a total of 135. At the end of the year there were approximately 105 private houses and 52 Council houses under construction.

GENERAL BUILDING WORK:

Miscellaneous building works were completed on 442 premises. This figure does not include new houses.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT:

73 premises are currently licensed for the storage of petroleum or petroleum mixtures of which 20 are petrol filling stations. During the last two years 8 installations have closed down.

NAILSWORTH  
URBAN DISTRICT.



# REPORT

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed analysis of the data collected during the experiment. The results are presented in the following sections.

2. Methodology

The experiment was conducted using a standard procedure. The data was collected over a period of 10 days. The results are presented in the following sections.

3. Results

The results of the experiment are presented in the following table. The data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

4. Discussion

The results of the experiment are consistent with the theoretical predictions. The data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

CONCLUSION  
The results of the experiment are consistent with the theoretical predictions.

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Vice-Chairman:

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Clerk of the Council:

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Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humpidge.

and

All other Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public  
Health Inspector:

A. Denman, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and  
Assistant Surveyor:

A. T. Pepper, Diploma of P.H.I.E.B.,  
Cert. of Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Authorised Meat Inspectors/  
Technical Assistants:

W.F. Carnell, R.S.H. Cert. of Meat Inspection  
B. Lunn, A.M.R.S.H.

Pests Officer:

B. Lunn, in addition to his normal  
duties of Meat Inspector.

Clerk:

Miss A. Price.

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REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As 1969 marks the completion of my first ten years as your Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, it appears fitting to review the progress made during the last decade.

During this period, 124 unfit houses have been dealt with, but 74 of them have subsequently been made fit. A further 181 houses have been repaired and 139 private houses plus 57 Council houses, or 14.2% of the total stock of houses, have been modernised with the assistance of Improvement Grants. Meanwhile, the Council have built 149 new houses and private enterprise has provided a further 184 new dwellings. Despite the current national slump in house building, the prospects for more private and council houses in Nailsworth are very bright.

The most demanding public health duty in Nailsworth, meat inspection, has been assiduously carried out over all these years. Although like many other duties there have been great changes due to legislation etc. In 1959, I and one additional Inspector inspected 22,734 pigs to a recommended standard of inspection. Whilst in 1969, we find the numbers have more than doubled to 53,417 and that it is now necessary, because of the increased speed of the line and the very high standard of inspection required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, for three qualified meat inspectors to carry out this onerous duty. The total number of pigs inspected through the decade was 443,253, or an average of about 44,000 pigs a year and 392½ tons of meat and offal were condemned.

1968 brought a further duty with the coming into force of the Imported Food Regulations. Previously Port Health Inspectors had carried out this work. Already we have inspected 49 consignments comprising 2,429 bales of bacon and 11¾ tons of pork offal.

All other surveying and public health work has proceeded to a greater or lesser degree, e.g. 263 samples of water have been procured, 65 of which were found to be polluted, whilst of 188 ice cream samples taken 37 were found to be Grade IV. Some new sewers have been provided and 340 more houses have been connected to the sewers.

I am sure that everyone can be proud of the work done by the Department and I expect increased growth in all fields during the next decade, despite the uncertainty caused by possible reorganisation of local government.

In conclusion, I must thank all members of the Council, colleagues and members of the public for the full co-operation and assistance given to the Department.

Yours truly,

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector

Town Hall,  
NAILSWORTH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D.C., April 19-21, 1961

The first day of the conference was devoted to the opening session, which was presided over by the President of the American Historical Association, Dr. Samuel Hays.

Dr. Hays, in his opening address, stressed the importance of the conference and the need for a new approach to the study of American history. He called for a more comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach, one that would take into account the social, economic, and cultural factors that shaped the American experience. He also emphasized the need for a more critical and objective approach to the study of history, one that would not be swayed by political or ideological considerations.

The second day of the conference was devoted to the presentation of papers. The papers were presented in a series of sessions, each presided over by a member of the conference. The papers covered a wide range of topics, including the American Revolution, the Civil War, the Reconstruction era, and the Progressive Era. The papers were presented in a clear and concise manner, and the speakers were well-prepared and knowledgeable. The audience was attentive and engaged, and there was a lively exchange of ideas and opinions throughout the conference.

The third day of the conference was devoted to the discussion of the papers. The discussion was held in a series of sessions, each presided over by a member of the conference. The discussion was a lively and engaging one, with many interesting points raised and debated. The participants were able to share their own views and insights, and to learn from the views and insights of others. The discussion was a valuable part of the conference, and it helped to bring the papers to life and to make them more relevant to the audience.

The fourth day of the conference was devoted to the closing session. The closing session was presided over by Dr. Hays, and it was a fitting end to the conference. Dr. Hays thanked the participants for their contributions and for their participation in the conference. He also expressed his confidence that the conference had been a successful one, and that it had helped to advance the study of American history.

The conference was a very successful one, and it was a pleasure to participate in it. The participants were able to share their views and insights, and to learn from the views and insights of others. The conference was a valuable part of the study of American history, and it helped to bring the papers to life and to make them more relevant to the audience.

April 21, 1961

Dr. Hays

Washington, D.C.

Dr. Hays

1. .... H O U S I N G .

STATUTORY ACTION:

1. Clearance Areas: None were made.

2. Individual Unfit Houses:

Slum Clearance:

Demolition Orders made .....	0
Houses demolished .....	4
Houses closed .....	4
Undertakings accepted .....	0
Part Houses closed .....	0
Houses made fit .....	15

3. Table showing progress made in dealing with unfit houses:

(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955) .....	120
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	68
(c) Total number of unfit houses .....	188
(d) Number of houses demolished .....	15
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished) .....	86
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	28
(g) Total number dealt with to date .....	129
(h) Percentage of total dealt with .....	68.5%

4. Statutory Overcrowding:

There are two cases of statutory overcrowding in Council Houses on the Register, which is two fewer than last year.

INFORMAL ACTION:

1. Housing and Public Health Acts:

Fifteen houses were repaired.

2. Houses in Multiple Occupation:

Two houses are now known to be in multiple occupation which is the same as last year.



### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

<u>Number completed since commencement of Scheme.</u>	<u>Number completed during 1969.</u>	<u>Total as % of inhabited properties.</u>
Discretionary ..... 78	Discretionary .... 5	10.1%
Standard ..... 61	Standard ..... 7	

### ERECTION OF HOUSES BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:

22 houses were completed during the year, and 23 houses were under construction at the end of December. This is an increase of 5 houses on the previous year.

### SUMMARY OF PLANS CONSIDERED DURING THE YEAR AND COMPARISON WITH 1968:

	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>
Plans submitted under Town Planning Acts ...	86	92
Plans submitted under Building Regulations..	89	82
Miscellaneous Plans submitted .....	7	9
	<u>182</u>	<u>183</u>

### COUNCIL HOUSING:

1. Number of Council owned houses: 310.

2. Comparable table of Waiting Lists:

	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>
Applicants for transfer to other Council Houses.	18	10	14	19	19
Applicants for 1-bedroom dwellings.	27	28	26	21	10
Applicants for 2-bedroom dwellings.	32	33	37	29	43
Applicants for 3-bedroom dwellings.	16	6	6	5	11
Applicants for 4-bedroom dwellings.	1	-	-	2	2
Applicants residing outside District.	47	83	48	83	92
	<u>141</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>177</u>

3. Comparable table of Tenancies granted during the year:

	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>
Transfer of tenancies .....	2	3	3	4	2
New tenancies of existing Council Houses .....	12	13	13	9	10
Tenancies of new houses .....	4	52	-	-	21

4. Council Building Programme:

A further old persons' grouped scheme named Concord was completed at Newmarket Road. It comprises 20 one-bedroom units with interconnecting corridors to the Warden's 3-bedroom flat, main and secondary Community rooms, guest bedroom and laundry, etc. Each unit has all modern facilities suitable for old folk, e.g. call bell system, warm air heating, etc. 4 of the units have been constructed so that they can easily be adapted for disabled persons.

## 2. .... WATER SUPPLIES.

The results of water samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors are as follows:

### Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains .....	5	5	0
Private piped supply.....	18	12	6
Wells .....	0	0	0
Springs .....	0	0	0
Roof water tanks.....	0	0	0
	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>

### Chemical Analysis:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains .....	1	1	0
Private piped supply ...	1	1	0
Wells .....	0	0	0
Springs .....	2	2	0
Roof water tanks .....	0	0	0
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Total number of Samples taken: 27.

All mains water samples taken regularly by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board were reported as satisfactory for a public supply.

## 3. .... SEWERAGE.

### (a) Sewage Disposal:

The majority of the District is sewered to the Joint Sewerage Board's Disposal Works at Stanley Downton. There are three small private sewage disposal plants in the District, and all septic tanks and cesspools are emptied once a year, free of charge to the occupiers, by the Council's Contractors.

### (b) Maintenance of Sewers:

A contribution is made towards the cost of the maintenance of the Trunk Sewer, but all sewers within the District are maintained by the Council's direct labour force.

### (c) Connections to sewers:

Forty-three new dwellings and four existing houses were connected to the sewers.

### (d) Unsewered areas in Nailsworth:

No new sewers were provided this year.

## 4. .... CLEAN AIR.

No nuisance was experienced during the year from factory premises, and this work was confined to isolated cases of smoke and smuts from domestic premises.



5. .... MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Eight Caravans are stationed on the three licensed sites in Nailsworth, all of which comply with the Conditions laid down.

No contraventions were found on routine inspection.

6. .... NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Three complaints were received during the year, two involving dogs barking and one regarding a factory outside this area. Following prolonged investigations, legal proceedings have been commenced in one dog case and the other was voluntarily remedied by the occupiers of the premises. Observations are still in progress on the problem from an adjoining district.

7. .... MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat Inspection:

Number of pigs, including sows and boars,  
killed and inspected ..... 53,417

All diseases and abnormal conditions except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 283 ..... 39,965 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or organ  
was condemned ..... 29,886 ..... 86,228 lbs.

% of carcasses with disease or abnormal  
conditions other than T.B. .... 56.48%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 7 ..... 1,022 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or organ  
was condemned ..... 1,090 ..... 13,544 lbs.

% of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis ..... 2.05%

Total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption  
was 62 tons. 10 cwts. 2 qtrs. 19 lbs.

Imported Food Regulations:

Since the above mentioned Regulations have come into force, forty-nine consignments of imported food have been inspected, consisting of the following:

2,429 bales of bacon.

11 tons. 2 cwts. 1 qtr. of pork offal.

22 lbs. of imported bacon were condemned during the year.



(b) Food Inspection and Food Hygiene:

(i) Icecream:

37 samples of ice cream were taken during 1969. The results are as shown.

Grade	Mobiles.				Premises.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Soft Icecream	3	0	5	10	5	2	1	5
Other Icecream	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-

(ii) Shops, Manufacturing and Wholesale Establishments:

	Total number of Premises	Number of premises complying with S.16, Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Number of premises to which Section 19 applies.	Number complying with Section 19.
Wholesale Grocers	1	1	1	1
Retail Grocers	7	7	7	7
Butchers	4	4	4	4
Bakers	4	4	4	4
General Stores	4	4	4	4
Licensed Premises	14	14	14	14
School Canteens	3	3	3	3
Factory Canteens	2	2	2	2
Confectioners	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	2	2	2	2
Fish Fryers	1	1	1	1
Dairy	1	1	1	1
Icecream Factory	1	1	1	1
Food Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Cafes	1	1	1	1
	49	49	49	49

(iii) Inspection of Other Food:

Food found unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered was as follows:

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Fresh Meat .....		14	93
Canned Meat .....		2	15
Other Canned Foods..		1	48
Other Foods .....			76

TOTAL:

19 8

8. .... OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

(a) Registration and General Inspections:

	Number of premises registered during year.	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices .....	0	13	13
Retail Shops .....	5	33	33
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses..	0	1	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens ...	0	4	4
Fuel Storage Depots .....	0	1	1
TOTAL:	5	52	52

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered  
Premises under the Act ..... 76.

(b) Analysis of Contraventions:

<u>Under Section:</u>	<u>No. found</u>
4. Cleanliness.....	0
5. Overcrowding .....	0
6. Temperature .....	3
7. Ventilation .....	0
8. Lighting .....	0
9. Sanitary Conveniences .....	0
10. Washing Facilities .....	0
11. Supply of Drinking Water .....	0
12. Clothing Accommodation .....	0
13. Sitting Facilities .....	0
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers) .....	0
15. Eating Facilities .....	0
16. Floors, passages and stairs .....	0
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery .....	0
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery.....	0
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery.	0
23. Prohibition of heavy work .....	0
24. First Aid general provisions .....	4
25. Other matters .....	8
TOTAL:	15

(c) Exemptions: Number of applications received ..... Nil

(d) Prosecutions: Number instituted and completed during year. Nil

(e) Reported Accidents: ..... Nil

(f) General: As only a minor amount of work was carried out under the Act in 1963, this year at least one thorough inspection of all Registered Premises in my District has been carried out. This is reflected in the figures on the tabulated sheet where it can be seen that a total of 76 visits were made by Inspectors to Registered Premises, with 5 new registrations for Retail Shops being received.

(i) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted.
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36	8	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises).	2	-	-	-
TOTAL:	40	12	-	-

(ii) Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134).

Number of Outworkers ..... Nil



10. .... RODENT CONTROL.

	Number of Properties in District	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
	1,741	10
Total number of properties inspected following notification:	30	0
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats .....	14	0
(b) Mice .....	16	0
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification:	28	2
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats .....	19	0
(b) Mice .....	9	0

Sewers:           Owing to pressure of work within the Department, testing for rat infestation was not carried out during the year, but arrangements have been made to carry out this work early in the new year.

11. .... PEST CONTROL.

(a) Pigeon Problem:

Considerable work has again been done to endeavour to eliminate the pigeon population. This has resulted in a marked decrease in their numbers, but regardless how much effort is put into this work, complete elimination of these birds evades us.

(b) Various:

Calls were again received to deal with the following nuisances, resulting in the necessary action being taken:

Moles, Cockroaches, Wasps, Fleas and Flies.

12. .... PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

Visits were paid to all of the thirteen registered premises in the area, and it was noted that a high standard of safety was being maintained.

13. .... SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Housing and Associated Matters .....	867
Food Hygiene and Meat Inspection .....	1,051
General Public Health .....	182
Surveying .....	1,298
TOTAL:	<u>3,398</u>

STROUD  
URBAN DISTRICT.





STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Vice-Chairman:

D. A. V. Harper, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

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Chairman of the Public Health Committee:

Mrs. P. E. Parker.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. R.E.A.S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. G. Critchley, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

T. H. Portlock, M.A.P.H.I.

J. M. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil:

Vacancy.

Pests Officer & General Assistant:

J. H. R. Matthews.

Public Health Department Clerks:

Mrs. S. E. Solomon.

Miss S. C. Green.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1, 1891

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1890

ALBANY:

WILLIAM H. BROWN,  
PRINTED BY  
THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my nineteenth Annual Report, that for the year 1969, I have decided that instead of making reference to a specific subject, I would look briefly at the improvements and changes that have taken place in the Urban District over the last decade.

Firstly I would point out, as a matter of interest, that eight of the present Councillors held office ten years ago and apart from Mr. Matthews, the Pests Officer, who had just been appointed, I am the only remaining member of the Public Health Department staff. During the whole of the period Councillor Mrs. P.E. Parker has been Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

In 1959 much of the slum clearance programme remained to be done but in the ten years that have passed 478 houses have been dealt with - an average of 48 per year. Unfortunately this has brought a decline in visual environment, particularly in the upper parts of the town. However the re-development of the Bisley Old Road/Middle Hill/Summer Street Clearance Area Site is encouraging and there is every indication that the character of this area of the district will change significantly in the 1970's.

1959 also saw the acquisition of Ebley Abattoir by the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Company and at that time, of course, the post mortem examination of pigs at Smith Rogers & Co. Ltd's bacon factory was an almost daily task. The site of the bacon factory is now an important industrial estate. 8.8% of all cattle slaughtered at Ebley Abattoir in 1959 were affected to a greater or lesser degree by tuberculosis - in 1969 not one case was found!

A decade ago most of the district's milk supply was already being bottled by Stroud Creamery Ltd.: several factory boilers were being converted from solid fuel to oil firing: the district's water was supplied by the Stroud District Water Board: Paganhill Lane sewer was laid, and the Bedford Street Public Conveniences were completed. One similarity between 1959 and 1969 - in both years the hot dry summers gave rise to abnormal numbers of wasps!

The ten-year period has seen vast changes in food premises and licensed houses. Many shops have been improved and re-fitted with up-to-date equipment, the large extension to the departmental store of F.W. Woolworth Ltd. being completed and opened in 1967. A number of licensed houses have been closed but several of the remaining ones, including some in the central area of the town, have been extensively modernised.

The industrial front has seen a number of "take-overs" of private and small public companies by more major concerns. The latest phase of the large expansion programme at B.P. Plastics Ltd. was nearing completion at the end of 1969 whilst several old established firms, such



as R.Townsend and Co. Ltd. and Holloway Bros. Ltd. have expanded and modernised to meet present-day trading demands. Another feature have been the introduction of industrial trading estates at Thrupp and Ebley.

The majority of the improvements and changes have involved the Public Health Department to some degree and the period has been a most interesting one.

The statistical details for 1969 follow and once more I wish to thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their support during the year and also the staff of the Department for working together as a team, thus enabling the various duties to be carried through as efficiently and smoothly as possible.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Tower Hill House,  
Stroud.

1. .... SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR.

Housing and associated matters .....	2,097
Food Hygiene, Sampling and Meat Inspection .....	2,386
General Environmental Hygiene .....	1,230
TOTAL:	<u>5,713</u>

2. .... H O U S I N G .

A. SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME - position as at 31.12.69.

(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955) .....	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice .....	329
(c) Total number of unfit houses .....	703
(d) Number of houses demolished .....	424
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished) .....	103
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .....	157
(g) Total number dealt with to date .....	684
(h) Percentage of total dealt with .....	97.3%

B. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:  
(T.G.Askew, B.Sc., C.Eng., F.I.Min.E., M.I.C.E.)

(i) Number of Council Houses erected 1969 .....	Nil
(ii) Number of Council Flats erected 1969 .....	Nil
(iii) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1969 .....	112
(iv) Number of Council Houses under construction at 31.12.69 .....	Nil
(v) Number of Council Flats under construction at 31.12.69 .....	86
(vi) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction at 31.12.69 .....	128

Improvement Grants:

- (i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme:

Private Houses .....	239
Council Houses .....	56

- (ii) Total number of houses improved by Standard Grants since commencement of Scheme:

Private Houses .....	294
Council Houses .....	584

1969:

Discretionary Grants:

Private Houses .....	19
Council Houses .....	Nil

Standard Grants:

Private Houses .....	21
Council Houses .....	Nil

C. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER:

(F. J. Pugh, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.)

At the 31st December, 1969, the waiting list for Council Houses was as follows:

Sub-tenant applications .....	105
Tenant applications (excluding Slum Clearance)....	48
Applications for aged persons' accommodation .....	91
Applications from childless couples .....	21
Road widening/improvement Schemes and Slum Clearance .....	32
TOTAL:	<hr/> 297 <hr/>

During the year 48 families were re-housed and in order to make better use of the available accommodation 33 transfers were effected.

D. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.



### 3. .... MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

#### A. POST-MORTEM INSPECTION:

Table showing animals killed and inspected and carcasses, etc. condemned

	Cattle exc. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,541	8	137	2,974	1,779
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	2	1	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	537	5	-	169	321
% affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	34.8%	62.5%	1.5%	5.7%	17.9%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	5
% affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.3%
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>	-	-	-	-	-

The income derived from charges for meat inspection during the year was £340. 4s. Od.

#### B. POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Checks were continued during the year on the quality, and the retail handling and sale, of frozen poultry. Appreciable improvements are noted in these respects.

#### C. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no pasteurisation plants within the district; no samples of liquid egg were taken.

#### D. MILK SUPPLIES:

No samples of raw milk were taken during the year.

#### E. ICE CREAM:

Considerable activity followed the introduction in the district of new distribution and trading practices by major manufacturers. The retail sale of "loose" ice cream under modernised conditions has become re-established, and careful surveillance and sampling have shown that

this type of trading need present no difficulties in terms of hygiene or the Regulations, provided correct procedures are adhered to and, particularly, due attention is given to sterilisation of implements, etc.

Another innovation has been the availability of icecream supplies via the "Cash and Carry" departments of grocery and confectionery wholesalers. Arrangements have been agreed with the ice cream manufacturers and wholesalers concerned, and put into practice, whereby cash and carry supplies of ice cream should be obtained only by duly registered retailers, and storage in transit should not contravene the Heat Treatment Regulations.

Number of samples taken ..... 7

Results of Bacteriological Examination:

Grade 1 .....	3
2 .....	3
3 .....	1
4 .....	-

F. EXTRANEEOUS MATTER IN FOOD AND SUNDRY FOOD COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received ..... 22

The following table indicates the numbers and types of instances of faulty processing or handling which lay behind the complaints (More than one unsatisfactory feature was brought to light in some complaints)

Extraneous matter.	Faulty manufacture.	Overkeeping.	Miscellaneous.
11	7	5	6

G. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED.

(a) Fresh foods and unpackaged preserved foods.

Meat and meat products .....	370 lbs.
Poultry .....	66 lbs.
Wet and cured fish .....	32 lbs.
	<u>4.2 cwt. approx.</u>

(b) Canned and packaged foods.

Meat and meat products .....	290 lbs.
Vegetables .....	330 lbs.
Fruit and preserves .....	910 lbs.
Soups .....	26 lbs.
Fish .....	94 lbs.
Milk and milk products .....	116 lbs.
Cereals, sweetening compounds and flavourings .....	29 lbs.
Cheese .....	56 lbs.
	<u>16.5 cwt. approx.</u>

H. TYPES AND NUMBER OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE AREA SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

(i)	Total number of premises .....	183
(ii)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16. (Personal washing facilities) .....	183
(iii)	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Facilities for washing food and equipment) .....	134
(iv)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.	134

The table below sets out Food Businesses in relation to the categories of trade carried on in them. Many businesses trade in more than one category and the figures given reflect this.

Retail distribution.

General foods (grocery, sweets, confectionery) ....	54
Bakery confectionery .....	37
Butchers .....	13
Greengrocers .....	17
Fresh fish, game, etc. ....	4
<u>Bakeries</u> .....	4
<u>Residential hotels</u> .....	6
<u>Licensed public houses</u> .....	44
<u>Canteens</u> (schools, hospitals, factories) .....	14
<u>Cafes, restaurants, snack bars, clubs</u> .....	15
<u>Fried fish, etc.</u> .....	4
<u>Warehouses</u> .....	3

I. REGISTERED PREMISES.

Certain types of businesses are required to be registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:

Storage and sale of ice cream .....	65
Preparation and manufacture of preserved meats, etc...	3

J. FOOD HAWKERS (MOBILE SHOPS).

Number of premises registered .....	5
Number of firms and individuals registered for the operation in the area of mobile shops .....	11
Total number of vehicles registered .....	22
Actual number of vehicles known to operate in the district .....	13



4. .... OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year.
Offices .....	3	68	27
Retail Shops .....	13	172	67
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses...	-	7	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .....	1	14	1
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	1	-
TOTAL:	17	262	95

Number of visits of all kind (including general inspections)  
to Registered Premises ..... 226

B. ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES  
AT END OF YEAR:

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed
Offices .....	505
Retail Shops .....	804
Wholesale Department, Warehouses .....	50
Catering Establishments open to the public .....	100
Canteens .....	4
Fuel Storage Depots .....	2
TOTAL:	1,465
Total Males .....	560
Total Females .....	905

5. .... HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES:

New registrations ..... 1 (transfer to new premises)  
Total registered ..... 29

6. .... W A T E R   S U P P L Y .

- (a) The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been generally satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) Minor contamination has affected a few independent supplies. These are under regular surveillance, and corrective action has included (i) improved protection of sources, and (ii) where possible, substitution of mains supplies.
- (c) Nearly 100% of the approximate 6,700 dwelling houses and of the population of about 19,000 are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses. No standpipes fed from the public mains are in use for domestic supply.
- (d) The fluoride content of water supplies in the district is negligible - a trace only is present.

Number of occupied houses using independent supplies

- (i) at 1st January, 1965 ..... 27
- (ii) at 31st December, 1969 ..... 9

Number of bacteriological samples taken ..... 31

Stratford Park Swimming Pools:

Sixteen bacteriological samples were taken by the Department from the pools, at intervals throughout the season. This sampling programme indicated inadequacies of plant, associated with a fine summer and extraordinarily heavy use of the pools. Arrangements are in hand for the installation of higher-capacity plant which should correct the situation with respect to chlorine levels and pH values.

7. .... CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

During recent years, a policy has been agreed with the owners of several unsatisfactory sites whereby the sites should be "run down" as an alternative to fairly considerable works of permanent improvement. This policy has culminated during the year in the complete clearance of such sites.

Number of sites within the district ..... 3  
 Total number of residential caravans ..... 8

8. .... PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licensed premises exist in the District. The requirements of the Act are satisfactorily complied with in each case.

One of the premises is also registered for the sale of animal feeding stuffs.

9. .... RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

No premises in the District require to be licensed under the Act.

Four premises are registered for storage.

10. .... NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

It was necessary to investigate quite a large number of complaints alleging nuisance from noise during the year. These included industrial sources, dance halls, use of compressors and pneumatic tools not fitted with silencers and mufflers and so on. Generally speaking managements co-operated well in taking steps to reduce noise levels to acceptable standards.

11. .... ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Department completed its technical contribution to the five-year national survey of atmospheric pollution in June. Since no further data were particularly required from this area by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the daily volumetric recording apparatus was returned to the Council's Scientific Advisers, and no routine measurement of atmospheric pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide has since taken place.

In connection with suspected specific sources of pollution by dust and chemicals, standard deposit gauges have been put into service, for limited periods and at various times, at six sites in the District. These assisted in the quantitative and qualitative assessment of real and apparent pollution which was the subject of public complaint, and also enabled realistic approaches to be made to industrial managements where corrective measures were necessary.



12. .... DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME.

Number of notices served during the year .....	Nil
Number of bins newly supplied .....	52
Number of replacement bins supplied .....	44
Number of bins privately provided following informal notices .....	Nil
Number of additional bins supplied .....	5

13. .... PEST CONTROL.

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	724	11
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	421	6
(ii) Mice	303	5
2. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,552	6
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	219	3
(ii) Mice	196	3

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority.	106	101	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	110	107	2	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work.	Number of Outworkers in August List Required by Section 133 (1) (c).
Making of Wearing Apparel	1

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

15. .... REPORTS BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Ebley-Westrip Sewerage Scheme is now complete and has already relieved surcharging on the Cainscross Sewer.

Surcharging on the Trunk Sewer remains a problem which is being investigated jointly with other Councils of the Joint Sewerage Committee.

A property formerly cesspit drained has now been connected to the sewer.

The Rural District's Painswick Valley Scheme is also complete, and properties in the Salmon's Spring area are being connected.

Several smaller pockets of cesspit/septic tank drained property are being surveyed to see if they can economically be connected to main sewers.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

Use of the Rural District's Tip at Ebley continues, but investigations into alternative methods of disposal are being made.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

Use of the temporary convenience at Cainscross was possible for the whole of the year, although its removal is now imminent. Alternative sites are being investigated. A site for an additional permanent convenience in the town centre is also being sought.





# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Powell for the following report on weather conditions in the Stroud area during 1969:

Site at Pitchcombe, Stroud.

	<u>Monthly Rainfall.</u>	<u>Monthly Temperature (Fahrenheit)</u>	
		<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
January .....	2.67 inches	48.6	35.8
February .....	2.39	39.1	27.7
March .....	2.03	46.0	31.0
April .....	1.32	55.2	35.3
May .....	4.71	61.0	43.3
June .....	1.14	69.3	44.3
July .....	3.69	73.1	48.1
August .....	3.29	71.2	51.0
September .....	1.01	64.3	47.6
October .....	0.25	64.0	45.6
November .....	3.43	47.2	32.1
December .....	2.63	64.1	44.0

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Total Rainfall: 28.56 inches.

Rain fell on 168 days.

Wettest Day ..... July 28th ..... 2.58 inches

Wettest Month .... May ..... 4.71 inches

Driest Month ..... October ..... 0.75 inches

Hottest Day ..... June 14/15 ..... 86°F.

Coldest Night .... February 8th... 16°F.







